LXVI. No. 8. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., April 22, 1931. Price $2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

In This Number

Organize to Fight the Itinerant
Washington Bureaucrats Expand Activities
Chart and Data for Discharge from Belt Conveyors
Would Save Illinois Farmers Elevators from Board Agency
Warehousemen Settling Privately with Stabilization Corporation
Volume of Wheat Options Necessary to Fair Values
Side Lights on Government in Business
Poultry Cannot Use Fiber
How Pool Elevators Fleece Members
Grain Grading Factors
Why Home Mixes Fail
The Grain Rate Case
Society of Elevator Superintendents Organize Technical Division
Milling Company Liable for Hedging Trades by Manager
Fruits of the Farm Board
Future Trading Indispensable

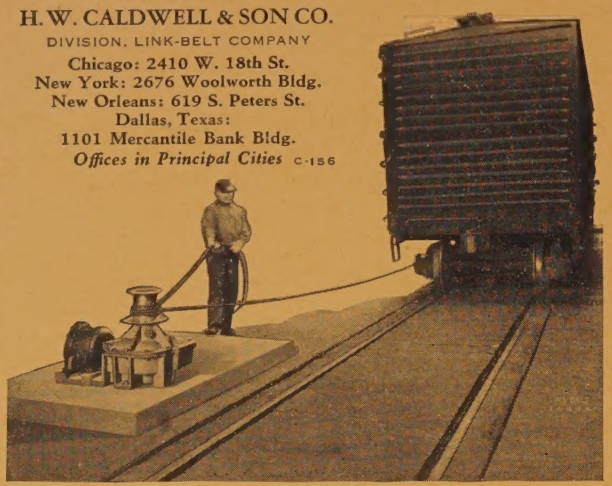


2,000,000 bus. Concrete Elevator of North American Elevators, Ltd., at Sorel, Queb.
(For description see pages 484-485)

SPOTS R. R. CARS Q·U·I·C·K·L·Y

Use this electric car spotter for moving railroad cars. Pulling in any direction it will move from 1 to 6 cars. It saves time and money and speeds up a heretofore slow process. Carried in stock for prompt shipment. Send for a copy of Folder No. 992.

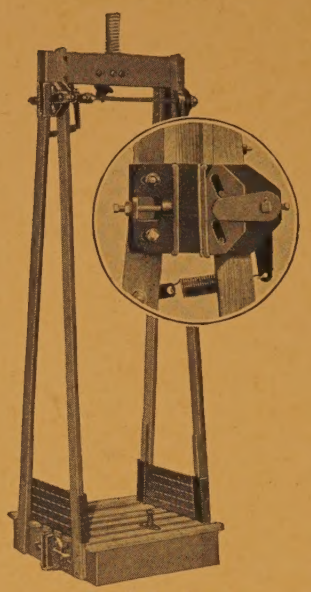
H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO.
DIVISION, LINK-BELT COMPANY
Chicago: 2410 W. 18th St.
New York: 2676 Woolworth Bldg.
New Orleans: 619 S. Peters St.
Dallas, Texas:
1101 Mercantile Bank Bldg.
Offices in Principal Cities C-156



CALDWELL

THE NEW MANLIFT

"RIDE-SAFE"



Beyl Design

is now ready to insure you. Order today before your first trip up is the last one down!

"RIDE-SAFE"

Tells the story in the name. Its factor of safety exceeds anything on the market.

50 ft. Complete
$75.00

Less Counterweight
$65.00

You value your life many times this cost. Why risk it?

LINK BELT SUPPLY CO.

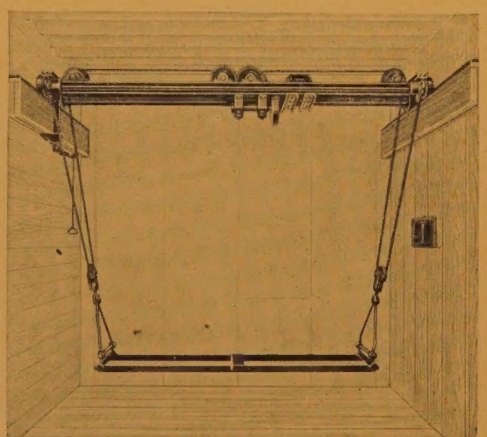
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS

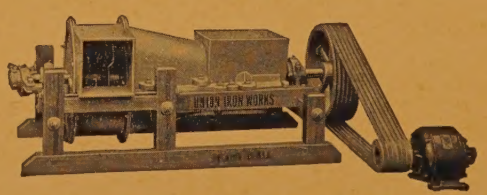
WESTERN

— GRAIN ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT —

EFFICIENT — STURDY — RELIABLE — MODERN



Overhead Electric Truck Dump

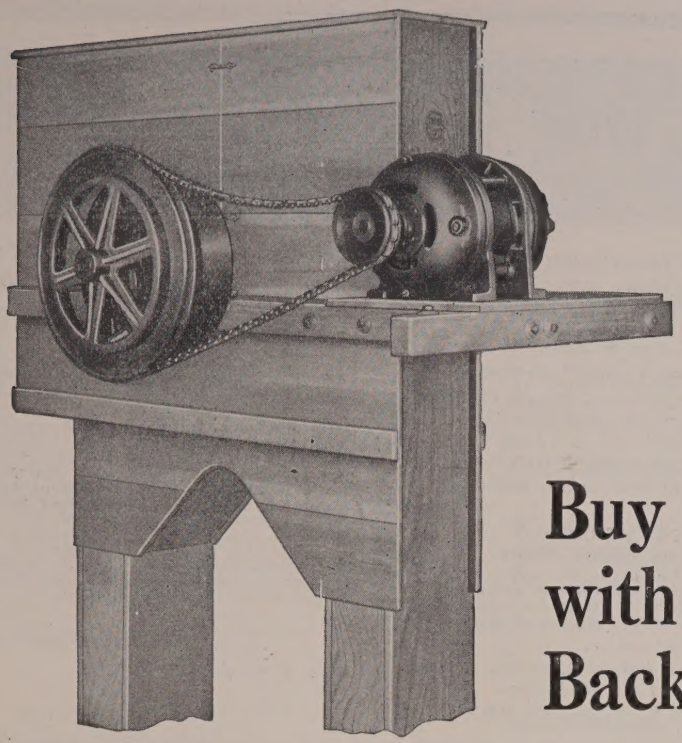


Western Pitless Sheller with Cog Belt Drive

A GOOD DRIVE FOR ANY MACHINE

SHELLERS AND CLEANERS
HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS
SPEED REDUCERS
WORM GEAR HEAD DRIVES

UNION IRON WORKS, Decatur, Ill.



Buy the Head Drive with this Automatic Back Stop

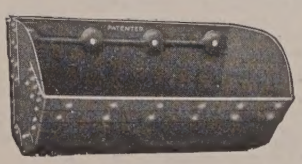
Every elevator leg needs the positive protection of the Strong-Scott Automatic Back Stop. It instantly prevents the leg from running backwards. No jerks. The leg is always free to run in the proper direction. Use the

Strong-Scott Combined Head Drive and Backstop

Your choice of drives; belt, Morse Silent Chain, Tex-rope or Leather Link V-Belt. **All moving parts run in bath of oil.**

Take it up on your man-lift. Nothing to assemble. Low installation cost. The only head drive with all these valuable features is the Strong-Scott. Write for details.

Superior D. P. Cups Increase Elevator Capacity



They hold more, are placed closer on belt, pick up and discharge perfectly. No rivets. Smooth inside. Nothing to change but the cups. We carry full stocks.

Everything for Every Mill and Elevator

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.
Minneapolis Minn. Great Falls Mont.
In Canada: The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Ltd. Winnipeg

QUALITY STRONG MINNEAPOLIS SCOTT PRODUCTS

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only $10 *per year.*

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.*
Blotz-Hanneman Seed Co., seeds and grain.*
Great West Mill & Elvtr. Co., millers, grain dealers.
Hardeman-King Co., millers and stain dealers.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.*
Kenyon Grain & Seed Co., grain, seed, feed.
Martin-Lane Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*
Strader Grain Co., U. S., grain, seed, feed.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., export wheat, private wire.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.*

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Cecil Brokerage Co., grain & grain pdts. brokers.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Baldwin Grain Co., grain brokers.*
Hasenwinkle Co., corn and oats.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members.

Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.*
McConnell Grain Corp., brokerage & comm.*
McKillen, Inc., J. G. consignments.*
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Mid-States Grain, Inc., cash grain.
North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.*
Piper Grain & Mlg. Co., receivers and shippers.*
Wilder-Murrel Grain Co., track buyers grain-seeds.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John B., grain comm. merchants.*
Carhart-Code-Harwood Co., grain commission.
Feehery & Co., E. J., consignments, grain to arr.*
Hoit & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.*
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.*
Scott, Burrows & Christie, grain commission.
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.
Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., grain commission.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Board of Trade Members.

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*
Early & Daniel Co., receivers and shippers.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, milif'd, oil and c.s. meal.*
Cleveland Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain, feed, buckwheat.*

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*
Hight Elevator Co., recvrs.-shippers.*

DELPHOS, OHIO.

Garman Grain Co., The, transit, kiln dried corn.*

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Houlton-Connell Grain Co., rec.-shprs. wheat&c/gr.*
Kellogg Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Macartney-Markham Grain Co., consignments.*
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., exp. & domes. grain.*

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Board of Trade Members.

Des Moines Elvtr. & Gr. Co., oats and corn.*
Owens Grain Co., grain merchants.

DODGE CITY, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Arkansas Valley Grain Co., wheat, c/gr. consgts.
Christopher & Co., B. C., consignments & futures.
Isely Lbr. Co., The, C. C., cane seed, wheat, kafir.*

ENID, OKLA.

Board of Trade Members.

Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.
Enid Terminal Elev. Co., pub. storage, gr. mchts.*
General Grain Co., term. elvtr., gr. merchants.*

FAIRBURY, NEBR.

Callaway, C. B., wholesale grain.*

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Christensen Grain Co., grain merchants.*

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Egly, C. G., hay, grain, feed salt.*

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.

Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Dorsey Grain Co., strictly brokers, consignments.
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Smith Ingraham Co., domes., expt. & consignme'ts.
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, bkg.*

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Fordtran, J. S., grain-ocean freight bkg.*
Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.*

GREEN BAY, WIS.

Green Bay Elvtr. Co., buyers, shippers, mixed cars.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members.

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.*
Maibucher Grain Co., C. Wm., grain merchant.*
Montgomery & McConnel, receivers and shippers.
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.*

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.

Christopher & Co., B. C., consignment-futures.*
Davis, Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Ernst-Davis Commission Co., consignments.

KANSAS CITY (Continued)

Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, milo, screenings.
Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co., receivers & shippers.*
Mid-Continent Grain Co., grain merchants.
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Morrison Grain Co., grain mchts.-consignments.*
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Rahm Grain Co., J. E., consignments.
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gr. mchts.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Updike Grain Corp., consignments.
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., consignments-futures.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, consignments, futures.
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

LINCOLN, NEBR.

Paul, J. M., grain broker.*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members.

Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

MARYSVILLE, OHIO.

Scott & Sons Co., O. M., soy beans.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Donahue-Stratton Co., grain merchants.*
Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Cargill Elevator Co., milling wheat.*
Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.*
Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., grain, millfeed.
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b'wheat, m/wht.*
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Pincus, L. L., grain and feed broker.*

NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.

Abel, Joseph A., grain, brokerage.*

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Acme Flour Mills Co., The, millers & grain dealers.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
General Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain and feed mchts.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Bell-Trimble Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Butler-Welsh Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.*
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Lucke-Gibbs Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.*
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Updike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

(Continued on next page.)

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed, 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price $2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second-class matter November 21, 1930, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXVI, No. 8. April 22, 1931.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Luke Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Markley, P. R., grain broker.*
Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*
Walton Co., Sam'l, receivers and shippers.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

*Members Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.

SALINA, KANS.

Eberhardt-Simpson Gr. Co., mchts. wh. & coarse gr.*
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Salina Terminal Elevator.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Brooking Grain Co., W. T., grain merchants.
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Missouri El. & Grain Co., grain merchants.
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Teasdale Com. Co., J. H., recvrs.-shprs. gr., seeds, hay.*

SIDNEY, OHIO.

Chambers, V. E., wholesale grain.
Custenborder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Board of Trade Members.

Western Terminal Elevator Co., rcvrs. and shprs.*

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Terre Haute Term. El. Corp., public storage.

TIFFIN, O.

Sneath & Cunningham, grain and seeds.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Produce Exchange Members.

DeVore & Co., H. W., consignments and futures.*
Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*

TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Topeka Mills Corp., mlg. wh., consignments.

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Adair-Morton Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, kafir.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain futures, stocks, bonds.
Ogren Grain Co., grain merchants.
Wallingford Grain Co., field seeds, kafir, milo.*
Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

WOODWARD, OKLA.

Sharon Grain Co., grain merchants, brokers.

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

THE EARLY & DANIEL CO.
RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS
CINCINNATI, OHIO
STORAGE CAPACITY 2,500,000 BUSHELS

STANDARD COMMISSION CO.
BROKERS
Grain, Mill Feed, Mixed Feed Ingredients
EXCHANGE BUILDING MEMPHIS

SOUTHWORTH & CO.
TOLEDO, OHIO
Grain, Seed Cotton
Southworth's Weekly Review
FREE to all within our business range

Reliable Service on
Consignments & Futures
Since 1887
H. W. De Vore & Co.
Toledo, Ohio

North Iowa Grain Co.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Grain Merchandisers
Elevator Operators
Shippers of Country Run Grain

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.
Successors to
Chas. England & Co., Inc.
GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS
Commission Merchants
308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

H. E. Kinney Grain Co.
COMMISSION—BROKERAGE
Board of Trade Indianapolis, Ind.

Hedging by Dealing in Grain Futures
By G. Wright Hoffman, Ph.D.

A subject of much interest to all handlers of grain; not a fragmentary discussion but a presentation of the subject in a comprehensive and scientific manner.

This book, bound in cloth, 141 pages, includes, besides an extensive bibliography, chapters on: The Development of Futures Trading and the Practice of Hedging; The Theory of Hedging; Limitations Affecting Hedging; The Extent of Hedging; Extension of the Principle of Hedging.

This is a valuable book and will be worth to you many times its cost.

Price $2.00 f. o. b. Chicago

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated
332 S. LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

Donahue - Stratton Co.
MILWAUKEE
GRAIN & FEED
Elevator Capacity at Milwaukee 5,500,000 bushels

Piper Grain & Mlg. Co.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Receivers — Shippers
Corn — Oats — Wheat
Operating elevators on C&NW and CRI&P

LET the advertiser in on the secret and tell him you saw it in **Grain & Feed Journals** Consolidated

Send Your Offerings to
Joseph A. Abel
Grain — Brokerage
511 Produce Exchange
New York, N. Y.

Mention Grain & Feed Journals when writing our advertisers

Board of Trade Members

CHICAGO

Board of Trade Members

SPECIAL WIRE AND SALESMAN SERVICE

LAMSON BROS. & CO.

Established 1874

2200 Board of Trade — Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN STOCKS PROVISIONS

James E. Bennett & Co.

GRAIN PROV'NS SUGAR — STOCKS BONDS RUBBER

MEMBERS
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
AND ALL PRINCIPAL EXCHANGES

—PRIVATE WIRES—

Ask for Bids

WHEAT, CORN, OATS
RYE, BARLEY, SEEDS

CONSIGNMENTS

and orders in Futures Solicited and properly cared for in all Leading Markets

ST. LOUIS Merchants Exchange
KANSAS CITY Board of Trade
INDIANAPOLIS 717 Board of Trade
PEORIA 11 Board of Trade
CAIRO 403 Board of Trade

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Scott, Burrows & Christie

Siebel C. Harris
Mgr. Grain Dept.

208 South La Salle Street
CHICAGO

We Specialize in Hedging and Spreading Operations Between Terminal Grain Markets

---

Winthrop, Mitchell & Co.

Board of Trade - Chicago

26 Broadway, New York
Kansas City — Davenport
Rockford

Cash Grain — Futures
Stocks — Bonds
Provisions — Cotton

CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.

Grain Commission

111 W. Jackson St. CHICAGO

LOGAN & BRYAN

4TH FLOOR, BANKERS BLDG., CHICAGO
Branch Office, Congress Hotel

BROKERS
Stocks, Bonds, Cotton, Grain, Sugar, Cotton Seed Oil, Provisions
Private Wires Atlantic to Pacific

CIPHER CODES

We carry the following cifer codes in stock and can make prompt shipment.

Universal Grain Code, board cover	$1.00
Universal Grain Code, flexible leather	3.00
Robinsons Cifer Code, leather	2.50
Miller's Code (1917), cloth	2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher (9th edition)	3.50
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup	20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code	15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code	10.00
Riverside Flour, Improved (6th Ed.)	12.50
Calpack Code (1923)	10.00

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

E. W. BAILEY & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GRAIN, SEEDS AND PROVISIONS 1142—44 Board of Trade, CHICAGO

BARTLETT FRAZIER CO.

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Receivers—Buyers—Shippers—Exporters

111 W. JACKSON ST., CHICAGO

JOHN E. BRENNAN & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
GRAIN and SEEDS
CHICAGO

Enclosed is $2 for the Journal. Could not get along without it. M. J. Connors, with Gilchrist & Co., Lawler, Ia.

STRATTON GRAIN COMPANY

Grain Merchants

Board of Trade — Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS:

Chicago, Ill. — St. Joseph, Mo. — Portland, Me. — Depot Harbor, Ont.

Board of Trade Members

CHICAGO

Board of Trade Members

Ship Your Grain or Seeds and Send Your Orders to

J. H. DOLE & COMPANY

RECEIVERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS CHICAGO PEORIA ST. LOUIS

J. C. SHAFFER GRAIN CO.

Grain Merchants

111 W. Jackson St.
Chicago, Ill.

Rosenbaum Grain Corporation

332 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

Cash and Futures CHICAGO, ILLINOIS Private Wires

If You Have

the interest of your market at heart, support it earnestly, help to advertise it thoroughly, and above all do not convey the impression that it is an indifferent market by giving it 30 cents' worth of advertising.

RUMSEY & COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

1040 Board of Trade Chicago, Illinois

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY

BUYERS OF

Oats Corn Wheat Barley

Cedar Rapids, Ia. Ft. Dodge, Ia. Akron, Ohio St. Joseph Mo.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Merchants Exchange Members

ST. LOUIS

Merchants Exchange Members

NANSON

Commission Co.

Grain
Hay - SEEDS

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

MISSOURI ELEVATOR AND GRAIN COMPANY

203 Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Operating Missouri Pacific Elevator
Capacity 4,000,000 Bushels

J. H. Teasdale Com. Co.

Merchants Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.
Receivers and Shippers
Grain, Seeds, Hay, Mill Products, Etc.
Efficient Service Since 1848

LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN COMPANY

Established 1877
ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS

Say you saw it in the
Journal
When you write our advertisers
Thanks

DENVER

A busy grain and milling center equipped to handle shipments promptly. A quick, active market featuring beans in addition to all grains. The Grain Exchange members listed below are equipped to serve you.

Houlton-Connell Grain Co.
Receivers-shippers Wheat and Coarse Grains

Macartney-Markham Grain Co.
Wholesale Grain—Consignments

Kellogg Grain Co.
Receivers-shippers of all kinds of grain

Rocky Mountain Grain Co.
Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic

Note:—All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract.

Board of Trade Members

KANSAS CITY

Board of Trade Members

SIMONDS-SHIELDS-LONSDALE GRAIN CO.

Kansas City, Mo.

Specializing in Southwestern Corn

Wire Us for Prices **Capacity 7,000,000 Bushels**

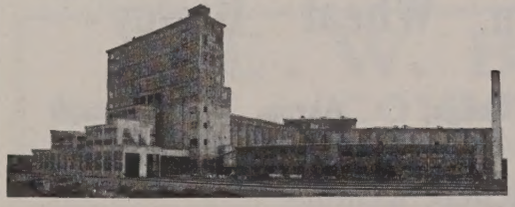
A. C. DAVIS GRAIN CO.

Grain Commission
Mill Orders a Specialty
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

UHLMANN GRAIN CO.

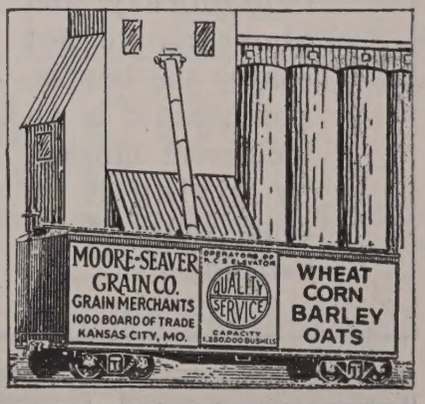
Board of Trade - Kansas City **N. P. Anderson Bldg., Ft. Worth, Tex.**
Board of Trade - Chicago **Produce Exchange - New York City**
Operators of Wabash and Katy Elevators, 5,400,000 bushels capacity, at Kansas City

DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.



Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.
Operating
SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
6,000,000 Bushels
Modern Fireproof Storage

Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.



WHEAT and OATS

NORRIS GRAIN CO.

Operators—Norris Elevator—K. C., Mo.

CORN and BARLEY

The Grain Trade's

accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements is the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated.

WOLCOTT & LINCOLN

Incorporated
Operating Alton Elevator
CONSIGNMENTS
Future orders executed in all markets.
801-810 Bd. of Trade, Kansas City
Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.
Wichita, Kans. Dodge City, Kans.

A Service of 52 Years Handling Consignments and Futures

B. C. CHRISTOPHER & COMPANY

200-206 Board of Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BRANCH OFFICES—Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Great Bend, Colby, Dodge City, Liberal, Topeka, Atchison, Kansas, St. Joseph, Springfield, Sedalia, Joplin, Mo., Omaha, Nebr.

Grain Exchange Members

OMAHA

Grain Exchange Members

RECEIVERS and SHIPPERS

Corn—Wheat—Natural and Sulphured Oats and Barley

UPDIKE GRAIN CORPORATION

CHICAGO—KANSAS CITY

Elevator Capacity 5,600,000 Bushels

OMAHA

DES MOINES—SIOUX FALLS—LINCOLN

CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY
Federal Bonded Warehouse—Capacity, 1,200,000 Bushels
Over 60 Years' Continuous Service

Ponca City, Okla.—I find much valuable information in the Journal.—J. L. Blaney, agt., Ponca City Milling Co.

Chamber of Commerce Members

MINNEAPOLIS

Chamber of Commerce Members

CARGILL ELEVATOR CO.
DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MILWAUKEE
Specializing in
MILLING WHEAT
Get Our Quotations
Samples Furnished on Request
Represented by
CARGILL GRAIN CO. F. M. TURNBULL
C. of C., Buffalo, N.Y. Bourse Bldg., Phila.

CEREAL GRADING COMPANY
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
GRAIN
We Buy, Sell, Store and Ship All Kinds of Grain, Choice Milling Wheat and Rye Selected by Expert Buyers. Own and Operate Elevator "L."

HALLET & CAREY CO.
Grain Merchants
Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg

Fraser-Smith Co.
GRAIN
Minneapolis - - Milwaukee
Cedar Rapids

Board of Trade Members

PEORIA

Board of Trade Members

P. B. and C. C. Miles
Established - 1875
Incorporated - 1910
Peoria, Illinois
Handling Grain on Commission Our Specialty

Turner-Hudnut Co.
Receivers **GRAIN** Shippers
42-47 Board of Trade

MUELLER GRAIN COMPANY
(Incorporated)
Receivers and Shippers
Peoria, Ill.

Rumsey, Moore & Co.
Solicits Your Consignments
Board of Trade Peoria, Ill.

W. W. DEWEY & SONS
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
33-35 Board of Trade PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

DES MOINES

Board of Trade Members

OWENS GRAIN CO.
Des Moines, Iowa
We Buy and Sell
CORN and OATS

Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co.
DES MOINES, IOWA
Terminal and 16 country stations. Capacity 1,000,000 bushels
We specialize in Oats and High Grade Corn. Oats sacked for Southern Trade

Everytime you mention the Grain Dealers Journal to an advertiser, you encourage him to make good on his advertised claims.

Grain and Hay Exchange Members

PITTSBURGH

Grain and Hay Exchange Members

Geo. E. Rogers & Co.
WABASH BUILDING PITTSBURGH, PA.
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS
GRAIN—HAY
MILLFEED—FLOUR

SAMUEL WALTON CO.
Established 40 Years
Grain, May, Straw and Feed
Empire Bldg., PITTSBURGH, PA.
RECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS

JESSE C. STEWART CO.
GRAIN and FEED
Own and Operate the
IRON CITY GRAIN ELEVATOR
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Branch Office at Clarksburg, W. Va.

HARPER GRAIN CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa. Wabash Bldg.
Modern elevator facilities at your command.

I sure like your grain paper.—Earl C. Keeler, partner, Harpster Grain Co., Harpster, Okla.

Corn Exchange Members

BUFFALO

Corn Exchange Members

J. G. McKILLEN, INC.
RECEIVERS
Consignments a Specialty
BUFFALO NEW YORK

Send your consignments to
Seymour-Wood Co.
BUFFALO - - N. Y.

Lewis Grain Corp.
A good firm to consign to
Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley
BUFFALO NEW YORK

I don't see how I could get along without your paper.—G. H. McCarel Mgr., Newburg (Ia.) Elevator Co.

McCONNELL GRAIN CORPORATION
COMMISSION BUFFALO, N. Y. BROKERAGE

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books
Attrition Mill
Bag Closing Machine
Bags and Burlap
Bearings {Roller / Ball}
Belting
Bin Thermometer
Bin Valves
Bleachers and Purifiers
Boots
Buckets
Car Liners
Car Loader
Car {Puller / Pusher}
Cipher Codes
Claim (R. R.) Collection
Clover Huller
Coal Conveyor
Corn Cracker
Conveying Machinery
Distributor
Dockage Tester
Dump
Dust Collector
Dust Protector
Elevator Leg
Elevator Paint
Feed Formulas
Feed Ingredients
Feed Mixer {Dry / Molasses}
Feed Mill
Fire Barrels
Fire Extinguishers
Friction Clutch
Grain Cleaner
Grain Drier
Grain Tables
Hammer Mill
Head Drive
Leg Backstop
Lightning Rods
Loading Spout
Magnetic Separator
Manlift
Moisture Tester
Motor Control
Mustard Seed Separator
Oat Clipper
Oat Huller
Plans of Grain Elevators
Portable Elevator
Power {Oil Engine / Motors}
Power Shovel
Railroad Claim Books
Renewable Fuse
Rope Drive
Safety Steel Sash
Sample Envelopes
Scales {Truck / Hopper / Automatic}
Scale Tickets
Scarifying Machine
Screw Conveyor
Seed Treating {Machine / Chemicals}
Separator
Sheller
Siding-Roofing {Asbestos / Steel or Zinc}
Silent Chain Drive
Speed Reduction Units
Spouting
Storage Tanks
Testing Apparatus
Transmission Machinery
Waterproofing (Cement)
Weevil Exterminator
Wheat Washer

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BURO
Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago



Your Elevator's Wants Are Supplied in These Columns

1902 TRI-STATE MUTUAL 1931
GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LUVERNE, MINN.
We write Fire and Windstorm Insurance covering Grain Elevators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property.
(DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY FOR 28 YEARS)
E. A. Brown, Pres., Luverne, Minn. W. Z. Sharp, Treas., Sioux Falls, S. D.
W. J. Shanard, V. P., Bridgewater, S. D. E. H. Moreland, Sec., Luverne, Minn.



A Powerful Fumigant with a Safety Feature

Your own men can use this powerful fumigant—Larvacide, knowing that the Mill will be rid of all pests, rodents, moths, and weevil, yet its self-announcing feature gives full and ample warning to humans.

A Booklet describing Larvacide is yours for the asking.

ISCO CHEMICALS
INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.
INCORPORATED
117-119 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.
LARVACIDE SERVICE, INC.
KANSAS CITY NEW YORK CHICAGO

Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

MARK TWAIN WAS WRONG

When he said that people seemed to talk a lot about the weather but didn't do anything about it.

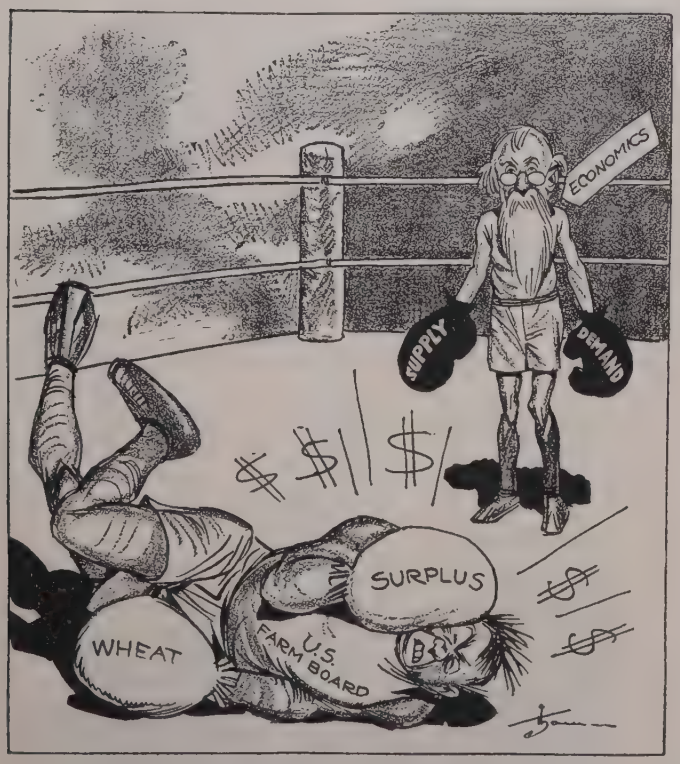
Most Elevator and Mill owners do something about it by carrying complete Windstorm and Hail insurance.

If you haven't done anything about it, write, wire or call

The Mill Mutuals

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau
230 East Ohio Street - - Chicago, Illinois

Economic Laws Cannot Be Defeated



Knock Out in the First Round

From Detroit News

Grain Shipping Record Books

Record of Cars Shipped. This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price $3.00.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; the right hand for "Returns". The column headings enable you to make complete records for each transaction. The book contains 80 double pages, and index of ledger paper, size 10¾x16 inches, will accommodate records for 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Shipping weight, 3¾ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price **$3.75.**

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of the shipments of 5,000 cars. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and page is indexed. This book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size, 10½x15¾ inches, well bound with cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Order Form No. 24. Price, **$4.25**

Shippers Record Book. This book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9¼x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of such transactions under their respective heads. Bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs Order Form 20. Price $3.00.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Younglove Engineering Company

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants
Wood or Fireproof Construction

"If Better Elevators Are Built They will STILL Be Youngloves"

SPECIALIZING
Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

418 Iowa Bldg. Sioux City, Iowa
Box 1172 Fargo, N. Dak.

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

FEED MILLS COAL PLANTS
REPAIRING AND REMODELING

MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

Industrial Engineering & Construction Co.

Contracting Engineers

621 Reliance Building KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Grain Elevators Flour Mills Cold Storage Plants
Feed Plants Warehouses Industrial Buildings

WELLER
Metal Pdts. Co.

Chicago Office 505 Utilities Bldg.
Factory Hammond, Ind.

SHEET METAL WORK

Grain Elevators a Specialty

BIRCHARD Construction Co.

Architects and Contractors
Grain Elevators—Mills

B. SAMPSON Lincoln, Nebr.

The V. M. Zweber Co.

Aberdeen, South Dakota
Engineers and Contractors
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Feed Mills — Coal Plants
Remodeling — Wiring — Painting

A. F. Roberts Construction Co.

Sabetha, Kansas

ERECTS Elevators, Corn Mills, Warehouses
FURNISHES Plans, Estimates, Machinery

CRAMER Elevators

are preferred elevators because each is designed and built to fit the individual needs of the owners.

W. H. CRAMER CONSTRUCTION CO.
North Platte, Nebr.
Plans and Specifications Furnished

Geo. W. Quick & Sons

Tiskilwa - - - Illinois
Designers and Builders
Concrete Grain Elevators
Waterproof Pits a Specialty

RELIANCE Construction Co.

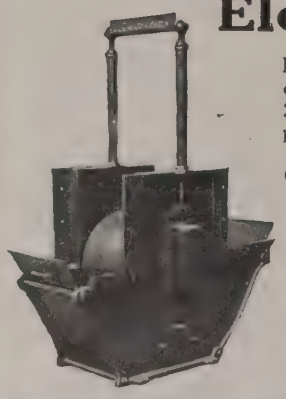
Board of Trade
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Designers and Constructors
of the better class of grain elevators
—concrete or wood.

ROCHELLE & ROCHELLE

Designers and Builders of
GOOD ELEVATORS
Let us furnish your machinery
17 JOHNSON BLDG., AMARILLO, TEX.

There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.



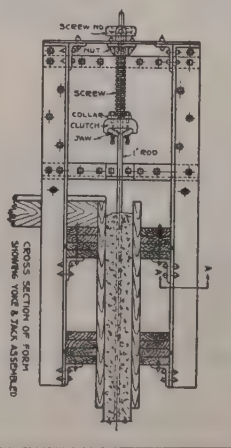
Elevator Boot

Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-chokeable, Automatic Takeups, 20" Diameter Pulley, Large Capacity.

Use Rubber Covered Cup Belt—It Pays

WHITE ★ STAR ★ COMPANY
Wichita, Kansas

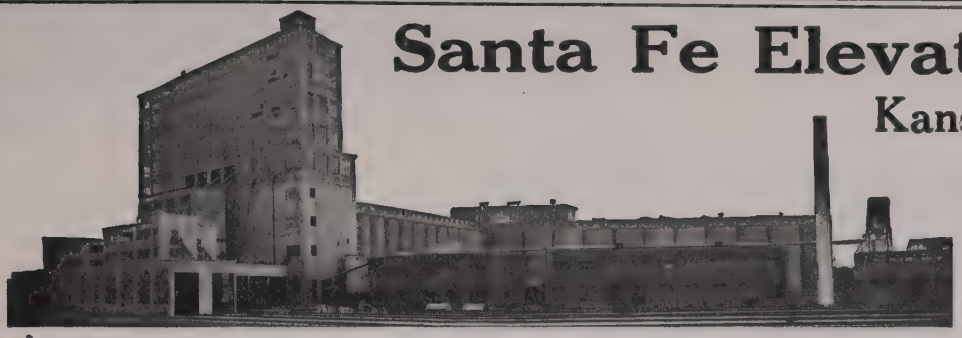
Headquarters for
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT



SELL or RENT Form Lifting JACKS

Grain Elevators, Silo
Coal Pit Construction
Blue Prints Furnished

Nelson Machine Co.
Waukegan, Illinois



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

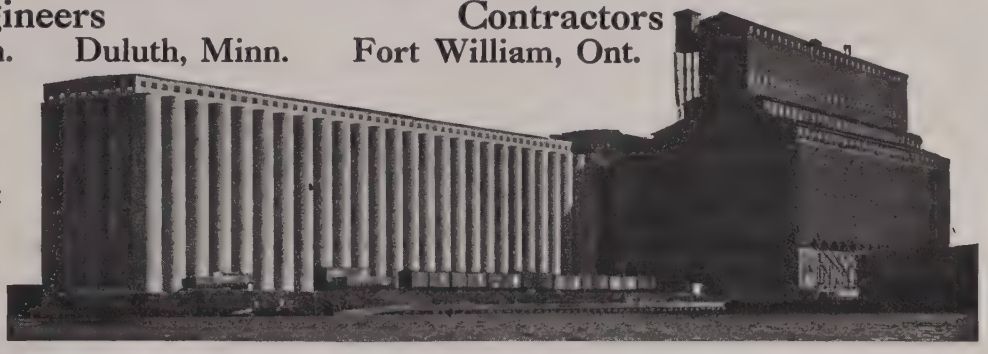
105 W. Adams St., Chicago 460 St. Helen St., Montreal 837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.
17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

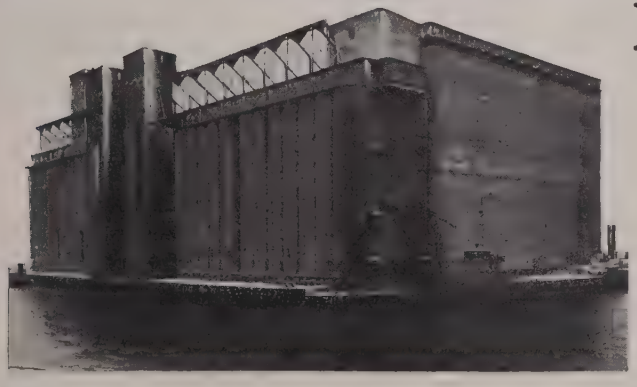
The Barnett and Record Co.

Engineers
Minneapolis, Minn. Duluth, Minn.

Contractors
Fort William, Ont.

Designed and Built
this 3,000,000 Bushel
Grain Storage Annex
to Great Northern
Elevator "S"
Superior, Wis.





International Milling Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Capacity 5,000,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by Us in
Four Periods of Construction

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators, Flour and Feed Mills

600 Mutual Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

One of our
repeat
engagements
for the
Gooch
Company



GOOCH MILLING & ELEVATORS CO'S

New Feed Mill & Grain Elevator at Lincoln, Nebr.

Designed and Construction Supervised

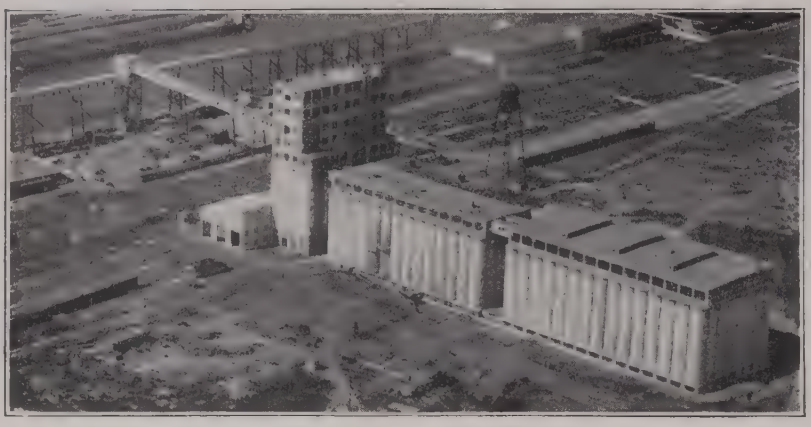
by

HORNER & WYATT

Designers and Engineers to the Grain Trade

470 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.
Engineers—Constructors
333 No. Michigan Ave.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Addition of
2,500,000 Bushels to the
Port Commission Elevator
Houston, Texas

Ryan Construction Co.
503 Keeline Bldg. OMAHA, NEBR.
Engineers & Contractors
Grain Elevators - Feed Mills
Industrial Buildings
Flour Mills - Cement Plants
Coal Pockets

C. I. ERICKSON
ASSARIA, KANS.
Designs—Builds—Equips
Elevators Chop Mills Warehouses
Estimates Promptly Furnished

Newell Const. & Mchy. Co.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
30 Years' Successful Experience
Builders and designers of Feed Mills and Mixing Plants, Grain Elevators, Warehouses, etc. Machinery Jobbers.

Western Engineering Co.
713 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.
Contractors and Builders of Grain Elevators that more than satisfy the most critical.

Elevators, Mills, Warehouses
Designed, Built, Repaired
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.
Corn Exchange Minneapolis, Minn.

THE
Star Engineering Company
Designers and Builders of modern, efficient grain elevators, feed plants, and associated buildings. Every plant designed to best suit individual requirements.
Machinery Estimates Plans
WICHITA, KANSAS

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS **ELEVATORS**

D. G. EIKENBERRY
Builder of Concrete and/or Wood Elevators and Feed Mills.
Modern Grain Handling Machinery
Box 146 Bloomington, Ill.

Willich Construction Co.
Mercier, Kans.
Grain Elevators, Mills and Machinery
Plans and Estimates Furnished

Every one in the grain business should take the Journal. I am more than pleased with it.—E. E. Hamersly, R. R. No. 1, Terre Haute, Ind.

ORA LONG, Garden City, Kansas
Builder of Better GRAIN ELEVATORS



Always on the job--and keeps men on the job!
Humphrey Employees' Elevator
Promotes efficiency, better attention to machinery, better supervision, less trouble. New improved models. Write
Humphrey Elevator Co.
900 Division St., Faribault, Minn.



Record of Cars Shipped

This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm. On each double page are the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

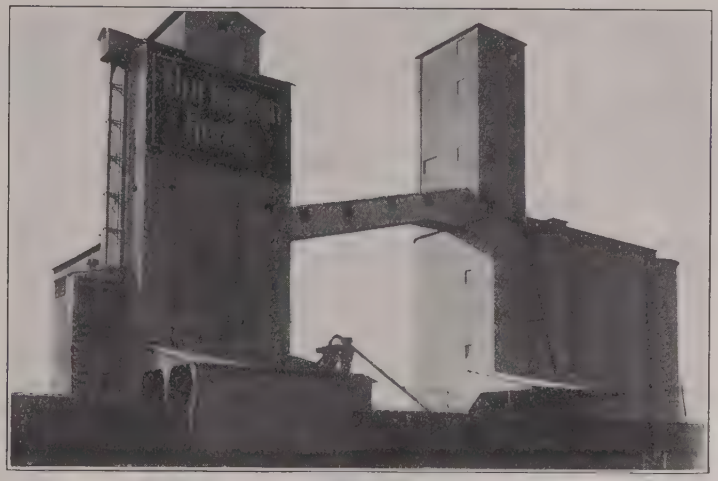
The book is 9½ x 12 inches, and contains 160 pages of ledger paper, 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with karetol back and corners.

Order Form 385. Price, $3.00.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Burrell Built B is Better Built

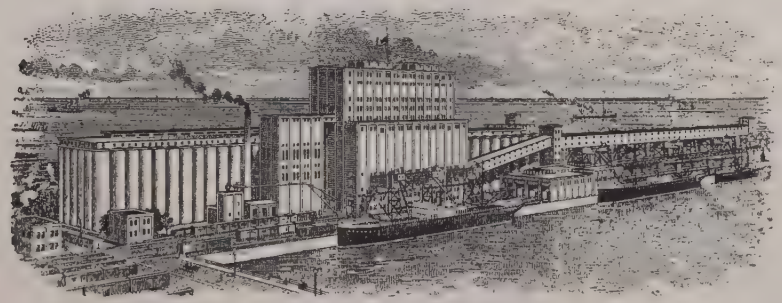


BURRELL

ENGINEERING and CONSTRUCTION CO.

DAILY NEWS PLAZA (21st Floor), CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Capacity 5,000,000 Bushels



Equipped with Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

W. R. SINKS, PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR

THEODORE E. SCHNITZLER
Consulting and Designing Engineer
516-B MERCANTILE EXCHANGE BLDG.
Grain Elevators, Flour Mills, Feed Plants, Industrial Buildings, Warehouses, Docks, Etc.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.
1609-10-11 Landreth Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Designers and Builders
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Flour and Feed Mills Warehouses

Chalmers & Borton
620 Pioneer Trust Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.
Engineers — Constructors
Grain Elevators — Feed Mills
Warehouses
Ask for Quotations on Your Work

When in Minneapolis
Stay at
The
NEW NICOLLET HOTEL
Opposite Tourist Bureau on Washington Avenue
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or connecting.
Every room an outside room.
Largest and Finest Ballroom in the Northwest.

Rates:
59 Rooms at $2.00 257 Rooms at $3.50
68 Rooms at $2.50 41 Rooms at $4.00
84 Rooms at $3.00 38 Rooms at $5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at $6.00 to $9.00

MAIN DINING ROOM
COFFEE SHOP
3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.
W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

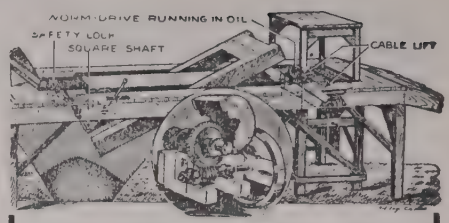
Cover's Dust Protector
Rubber Protector, $2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



10,000 SHIPPERS Are now using
TYDEN CAR SEALS
Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers
Prevent CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples and prices.
INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.
Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



Upon readers patronage of its advertisers depends the success of Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. Mention it. Thank you.



NEWELL CONST. & MACHINERY CO.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Originators of the Elevator Industries

What have you?
FOR SALE
An Elevator
Machinery
Seeds
Do you want?
An Elevator
Machinery
Position
Partner
Seeds
Help
Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
CHICAGO, ILL.
readers who would like to know. Tell them thru a "For Sale & Want" Ad. Costs 25 cents per type line.

Figure the amount of advertising carried—Can you doubt our ability to Produce Results

The Bootlegger Is Alert



Now that Stabilization has failed to Satisfy the Racketeers are Proposing a Fresh Stock of Debentures and Equalization Fees.
From Hamilton, O., News

Grain Receiving Record Books

Grain Receiving Register. One of the best forms for recording wagon loads of grain received. It contains 200 pages, size 8½ x 13¾ inches, ledger paper, capacity for 8,200 wagon loads. Bound in canvas. Some enter load records as received, others assign a page to each customer, while others assign pages to different kinds of grain. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of 11 cols. are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Shipping weight, 2¾ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price $3.00.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size 9¼ x12 inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price $3.00.

Receiving and Stock Book. Many dealers prefer to keep each kind of grain received from farmers in separate columns so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. This book is designed for this purpose. It contains 200 pages, size 9½x12 inches, and will accommodate 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 321. Price $3.00.

Grain Receiving Ledger is an indexed book especially adapted for keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons. Each page is 8½x13¾ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Ledger paper and well bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. 328 pages. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, $3.50.

Form No. 43 XX contains double the number of pages. Shipping weight 4½ lbs. Price, $5.50.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each customer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages, of high grade linen ledger paper. Each page is 10½x15¾ inches, will accommodate 41 wagon loads and it has a 28-page index. Well bound with cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, $4.75.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not--Tell the Journal

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

KANSAS—7,000 bushel elevator for sale. In central part of state. Prospects for a bumper crop. Address Box 186, Cheney, Kans.

KANSAS Elevator for sale; in good wheat section of West Central Kansas. One other elevator; competition O.K. Address 66F13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING. AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

NORTHWEST KANSAS elevator for sale; 12,000 bus. capacity; only elevator; new 1929 equipment; neighboring competition O. K.; wheat prospects 100%. A1 Bargain. Address 66H11 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN IOWA—25,000 electric equipped elevator with sidelines for sale. Good territory; no competition; priced right; could carry part with property for security. Address 66F29, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NORTH CENTRAL OHIO—17,000 bu. concrete and hollow tile elevator for sale; on Big Four R. R. Good trade in fertilizer, livestock, hay, coal and other sidelines. Good territory to draw from. Farmers Elevator Company, St. James, Ohio.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Six elevators and one lumber yard for sale; all in good territory, doing good business and money makers. Will sell all or separate. Owner wishes to retire, reason for selling. Address 66G7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAINS—Have an elevator and feed mill at Long Prairie, Minn.; an elevator at Browerville, Minn., with a warehouse in connection; also elevators at Kief, N. D.; Anamoose, N. D.; and at Brown Siding, S. D. If interested can be bought practically at your own price. 572 New Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minn.

$12,000 ELEVATOR FOR SALE FOR $3,700
15,000 Bus. Elevtr. in Coffee County, Kans. On Mo. Pac. R. R. Handles grain, coal and feed. Elec. power and light. Handled 18 cars of grain besides 15 loads of ground feed and flour since July 15, 1930. A real buy. Write 66F7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—60,000 bus. elevator together with office for sale at a cost of $31,000—Built 8 years ago—Cribbed and iron-clad—Steam power and modern in every way—Electricity available—from 200 to 250 thousand annual run—On hard road near town of 16,000—Must be sold at once. Write Rinehart-Swartz. Deland or Farmer City, Illinois for price.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

NO. ILL.—Low price on elevator with big receipts in corn country. Also coal, lumber, building material. Sickness requires sale. Cash only. Profitable business. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MINNESOTA cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS
They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL

CHICAGO—Elevator and feed mill complete for sale; operating; capacity 5 to 6 cars per day. Bargain. Write 65V7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

The little ad I had you insert in your paper last month did the work. I am now with the Keenesburg Elvtr. Co., at Keenesburg, Colo. Many thanks. S. G. Mahaffey.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO BUY OR LEASE three country elevators in Western Kansas wheat belt. Address 65Y11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO TRADE a good stock and grain farm, 210 acres, for elevator. Indiana or Ohio preferred. Farm close to town and good school. Address 66H1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employe, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE BEST MILLWRIGHTS
Get them through the Buffalo office. We have Millwrights located everywhere and will send the nearest to your locality.
ASSOCIATED MILLWRIGHTS OF AMERICA
Affiliated with U. B. of C. and J. of A.
Herman H. Droit, Secretary,
1152 Abbott Road, Buffalo, N. Y.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at $2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, $2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

EXPERIENCED Hustler wanted, with at least $4,000 capital, to take half interest and run personally elevator, coal and feed business northwest Iowa. Only house in town. Address 66F30, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to there columns twice each month for real opportunities.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

NEBRASKA—30,000 bus. elevator for sale or lease; in north central part of state; very good grain territory; also have good feed, coal, gas and oil business. H. C. Luers, Tilden, Neb.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Scale Ticket Copying Book.—Contains 600 original leaves and 600 duplicates. The leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Only one shelf-worn copy left. Form 73 "Special. Special price 75c. Weight 2¼ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger.—An indexed receiving book especially adapted to keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons. Each page ruled for 44 loads. A 28-page index is bound in front, giving instant access to any account. Separate pages may be given each farmer or to each kind of grain. Printed on ledger paper and well bound. Only one bargain copy left. Form 43 "Special." Special price $2.50. Weight 2¼ lbs.

Coal Sales Book.—A sales record for the retail coal dealer. An efficient combination of three books in one. An entry of sales, scale weights showing delivery, and a journal for posting to the ledger. Contains 200 numbered pages, ruled and printed on linen ledger paper, providing space for 10,000 wagon loads. Well bound. Only one soiled copy left. Form 44 Improved "Special." Special price $3. Weight 4 lbs.

One Bargain "Grain Scale Book."—Is indexed and designed to meet the needs of dealers who want something better than the ordinary. Separate pages are given to each farmer and all are indexed so that their accounts may be instantly located. If so desired, it can be used as a grain journal, the two "L. F." columns providing for posting both debits and credits and entering the numbers of the ledger pages. The book contains 252 numbered pages of high grade heavy linen ledger paper, each ruled for 41 wagon loads, thus providing spaces for entering 10,332 loads, in addition to a 28-page index. This book is bound in heavy red keratol back and corners with black cloth sides. Usually sells for $4.75. Have soiled copy for $3.00. Order Form 23 "Special."

Sales, Shipments and Returns is one of the best double-page forms for reducing the labor and preventing errors in keeping account of grain shipments. Is a combined sales and shipping ledger, and provides spaces for complete detailed information regarding returns from each shipment. Contains 80 double pages of heavy linen ledger paper. Each page contains space for recording 29 shipments, the entire book accommodating 2,320 carloads. An 8-page index is bound in front. It is bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Order Form 14AA "Special." Regular price, $3.50. One soiled copy for $2.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago. Not returnable.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED as manager of elevator. 8 years exper. Best references furnished. Address O. C. Reichwein, Surprise, Neb.

DESIRE SITUATION as mgr. of far. elvtr. or lbr. and gr. bus.; 10 yrs. exper. Can deliver goods. 66F24 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED as manager of farmers or independent elevator; 12 yrs. exper.; can furnish satisfactory refs. N. D. or Minn. preferred. 66F1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

MANAGER of Elevator 12 years wants position. Understands seeds, grain, feed, coal; excellent bookkeeper and a good salesman. Address 66G9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT POSITION as manager of farmers elevator; 20 yrs. exper. all kinds of grains and seeds, also sidelines. Accountant now employed. References. Address 66H2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION DESIRED as manager of farmers or line elevator; 11 years' experience in elevator work and feed grinding; electric power preferred; age 45. Address 66G3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT POSITION as manager of Ind. or Ill. elevator; 12 yrs. exper. managing line of elevators. Best of references; 9 yrs. in government employ. Prefer commission and salary basis. W. G. Beal, Goodland, Ind.

EXPERIENCED Grain Man wants position as manager of country elevator; 6 yrs. exper. all grains, feed, seed and coal. Age 32. Prefer Western Kans. Excellent refs. Address 66H3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT POSITION as manager of elevator at good station; bought and sold all grain; can handle all sidelines, and can keep books; 20 yrs. exper. Best references. Write 66A6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIED MAN 35 yrs. old with 15 yrs. exper. in grain, seed, feed and coal business desires work about July 1st. Can invest some money and do not mind long hours and hard work. Address 66H8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

HAY

HAY WANTED AND FOR SALE
Hay—all Kinds—Bought and Sold
Write for Prices
John Devlin Hay Company
192 N. Clark St. Chicago, Illinois

ENGINES FOR SALE

A REAL BARGAIN—40 h.p. upright Venn-Severin engine in A-1 condition. $500.00 like it stands. P. A. Cope, Frederick, Okla.

OIL ENGINE CHEAP—Second-hand Bessemer Type OD Oil Engine, 25-hp. $150 f.o.b. cars. Needs new crank shaft and main bearings, otherwise perfect condition. A. J. Balshi, Catawissa, Penn.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now!

SCALES FOR SALE

BARGAINS—4 and 5 bu. Richardson Automatic Scales for sale; in topnotch condition. W. H. Cramer Const. Co., No. Platte, Neb.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales for sale, 4, 5, 6 and 15 bushel. First-class condition. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

SCALES WANTED

LATE MODEL 5 bu. Richardson Automatic Scale wanted. Must be cheap and in first class condition. Farmers Elevator, Temple, Okla.

CAN USE two 10 ton 16 to 22 foot top truck scales in good condition and priced right. Prefer one scale to be a side connected Howe. Address Henry Hanson, Box 215, Luverne, Minn.

MOTOR SERVICE

ELECTRIC MOTORS repaired, rented and sold. Independent Electric Machinery Co., 300 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

MOTORS FOR SALE

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service.
V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

ELECTRIC MOTORS For Sale—Hundreds of "Rockford Rebuilt" machines, all makes, types and sizes available for immediate shipment. All thoroughly overhauled and reconditioned, fully covered by our "One Year Guarantee" against electrical or mechanical defects. Send for complete stock list.

BULLETIN NO. 38.

Sixty illustrated pages of motors, generators, transformers, etc., mailed free on request.
ROCKFORD POWER MACHINERY COMPANY
620 Sixth Street, Rockford, Ill.

MOTORS WANTED

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

SEEDS FOR SALE

MILLET, Siberian, fancy. Sioux City Seed Co., Sioux City, Ia.

TIMOTHY and Alsike Mixtures. Write 66D19, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BIG GERMAN Millet Seed, high grade country run. Muncy & Carson, Elkhart, Kans.

AMBER CANE SEED, good quality, high yielding. Sherman-Magnolia Seed Co., Dallas, Tex.

NORTHWESTERN Dent Seed Corn. Samples on request. L. L. Olds Seed Co., Madison, Wis.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE, either bag lots or less than bag lots. Hooton-Davis Seed Co., Lebanon, Ind.

CANADA BLUE GRASS, ask for prices and samples. Harvey Seed Co., 65 Ellicott St., Buffalo, N. Y.

COMMON ALFALFA, either state sealed or U. S. verified as to origin. Kellogg Seed Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

OHIO GROWN TIMOTHY, recleaned, tested for purity and germination. Sneath-Cunningham Co., Tiffin, Ohio.

ALFALFA SEED, extra No. 1, blue tag, Grimm. Northern Montana Alfalfa Growers Ass'n., Glasgow, Mont.

SOYBEANS—Write or wire us for delivered price on Manchu, Illini, Dunfield or Blackeyebrow; bag lots, straight or assorted carloads. Lee Huey Seed Company, Plymouth, Ill.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SEED CORN

I want 100 grain elevators to handle Meyers Yellow Dent Seed Corn this spring. Highest yielding in state two years in succession. Picked early, shelled and graded; 24 years experience. Write for particulars. Clarence Meyer, Van Meter, Iowa.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent: They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, $2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, $2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, $2.00.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Post Office.....

Capacity of Elevator

.....bushels

State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Telegraph Tolls.

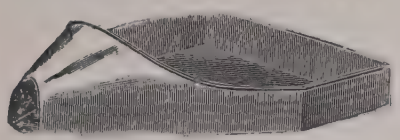
MACHINES WANTED

WANT TO BUY machinery to equip a small commercial feed mill of about 30 tons capacity daily. Must be good and at the right price. Address 66G8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", $2.00 at Chicago.
Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", $1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912,

of Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, published semi-monthly at Chicago, Ill., for April 1, 1931.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Charles S. Clark, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Editor, R. R. Rossing, Chicago, Ill.

Managing Editor, Charles S. Clark.

Business Manager, Charles S. Clark, Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock):

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Inc., 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Charles S. Clark, 332 South La Salle St., Chicago.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) —None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is .....(This information is required from daily publications only.)

CHARLES S. CLARK,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of April, 1931.

JOHN A. AITKINS,
(Seal) Notary Public.
(My commission expires November 28, 1932.)

MACHINES FOR SALE

A BARGAIN—For Sale one 60-h.p. steam engine; one 40-h.p. Muncie Diesel Oil Engine; complete grain elevator outfit. C. H. Wade, Georgetown, Ill.

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, best on market. Wonderful value. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

PULLEYS. Shafting and Hangers for sale. Let us quote you on any size you need. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

BATCH MIXERS—SLIGHTLY USED

Small, medium and large size self-contained vertical batch mixers, also horizontal mixers. Practically new machines at unusual prices. Write 66C12 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

REAL BARGAINS

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

BATCH MIXERS. The best you can buy. Any desired capacity. Get our prices. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

Attrition Mills, 3 pair high Feed Mill, Driers, Bag-Closing Machines, Steel Elevator Legs complete with exception of belt for 24" belt, approximately 100' centers. 4 Steel elevator legs complete with belt 26½' centers, 14x7 buckets. Many other machines. Write or wire your requirements. STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 1305 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS

Purchase and Sale Contracts give a quick references to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvas, 100 double pages size 8½x14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price $3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Clark's Freight Tables: Show the freight rate per bushel from a given rate per hundred pounds, when the rate is from 2 to 50½ cents per hundred pounds, by one-half cent rises. The table is printed in two colors on heavy bristol board, size 7x9 inches, and may be used for determining the freight per bushel of 60, 56, 48 and 32 pounds. Price 15c, 3 for 40c.

Confirmation Blanks, Triplicating, will enable you to avoid disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. Space is provided on our Confirmation Blanks for recording all essential conditions of each trade. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both and returns one. Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound in pressboard with two sheets of dual faced carbon, size 5½x8 inches. Order Form 6CB, 90 cents. Weight 9 ounces.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill

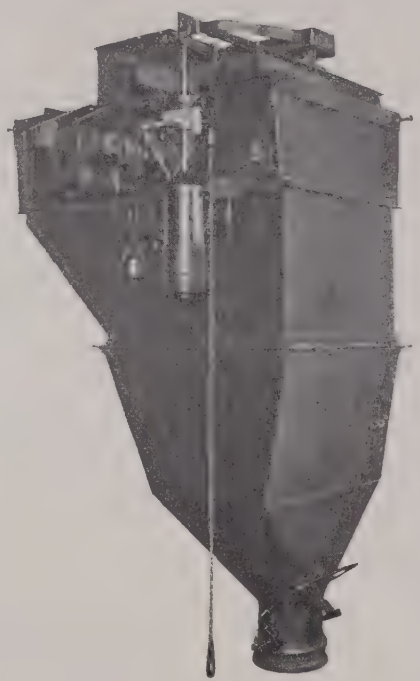
Must Save Himself Like the Rest of Us



The End of Another "Noble Experiment"
With apologies to Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald

RICHARDSON'S NEW SACK-FILLING AND WEIGHING SCALE

Low in Height and Price!



For accurately and automatically weighing and filling bags of

Beans	**Barley**
Peas	**Corn**
Corn Chops	**Wheat**
Oats	**Mixed Grains**
Chick Feeds	**Mashes**
Beet Pulp	**Fertilizers**

Speed—up to 7 bags per minute.
Height—64″.

Accuracy—guaranteed to be within ½ lb. per bag.

Four styles—overhead portable and overhead stationery, floor portable and floor stationery.

Bulletin 3131-G illustrates and describes this new Sack-Filling and Weighing Scale in detail. Write our nearest branch for your copy.

RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY

Chicago Omaha Minneapolis Wichita
New York Boston Philadelphia
Atlanta Los Angeles
Agents for Eastern Canada:
Messrs. Peacock Brothers Ltd., Montreal

To Be Remembered

"There is no finer feeling than that which comes to one who, after years of absence returns to old friends to find that he is not forgotten."

And so it is with the

Zeleny Thermometer System

Each year acquaintance is renewed by those who have made installation of the System in a few bins years ago, and when additional storage is built, are glad to know that they are able to have their new bins equipped with the

Zeleny Thermometer System

Our records show that in a period of ten or fifteen years the system has been operating without expense and in a manner that prompts the elevator owner to continue its use.

Once acquaintance has been made with the

Zeleny Thermometer System

an everlasting friendship is formed. You would do well to form such an acquaintance and participate in the values of it.

"Three Little Words"—Catalog Number Six—will bring you the evidence of the many friends the System now has.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.
542 S. Dearborn St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

UNIVERSAL Grain Code

Designed especially to reduce telegraph tolls, to prevent expensive errors and to protect the business of grain dealers and millers. Its 150 pages contain 14,910 code words and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error.

Code is 4⅝x7 inches, printed on policy bond, bound in black flexible leather $3.00; paper $1.00.

You can greatly reduce your telegraph tolls by using the Universal. Try it.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED
332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898
AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882
THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, $2.00: single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, $3.00: to Canada, prepaid, $2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth. Member A. B. C.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, APRIL 22, 1931

AUSTRALIA'S government price fixing of wheat at 73 cents had to be abandoned for lack of money, the paralyzing effects of government interference with business being apparent when the remitters for private account have to pay $130 for $100, in London exchange.

WALLACE FARMER warns the Farm Board that its present policy of advocating a reduction of wheat and cotton acreage will not give agricultural relief as it will simply shift the burden from the growers of wheat and cotton to the producers of corn and hogs. The Board will have a good many things to account for, when the books are finally balanced.

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION laws, such as S. B. 187 in the Texas Legislature, encumber the statute books with unenforceable measures, as there is nearly always some legitimate reason for a merchant buying or selling at different prices in different communities. It is impossible to prove that the price was raised or lowered locally to put a competitor out of business.

CHAIRMAN STONE of the Farm Board is quoted as saying that the present surplus of grain will be wiped out within three years. Doubtless the bugs will get much of it.

GOVERNOR La Follette's bill to increase the gasoline tax from 2c to 4c will not make it easier for the Wisconsin farmer to haul his grain to the elevator in his motor truck.

IT IS easy to buy wheat when the price paid does not have to be taken into consideration, but the real problem will confront the holders when they seek to sell it at cost or better.

OKLAHOMA'S anti-discrimination bill, S. B. No. 272, died just before final adjournment of the legislature, and the merchants of the state are spared another infliction. It was so impracticable that an amendment had been tacked on making it not applicable to firms, persons or ass'ns reducing or raising prices of commodities to meet competition.

POTATO prices are due for a bad break if the announcement by Vice Chairman Teague of the Farm Board, on Apr. 13, means anything. He calls attention to the increased acreage of 10 per cent and that big crops have invariably spelled low prices. Common sense should teach farmers to devote their intended potato ground to grain crops.

INCREASED SOYBEAN ACREAGE, estimated for the country, as a whole, at 25 per cent, and figured at 30 per cent in Missouri, Indiana and Ohio, should mean some extra money for elevator operators this fall and winter. Knowing how to handle beans and where they may be marketed are factors of importance which should be studied thoroughly.

IT IS REPORTED that the Commissioner of Agriculture of Texas is sponsoring a bill in the present legislature of that state which would statutorily control the acreage of agricultural and horticultural products. Now if the other states and then Congress will only follow suit, we will indeed have come to an autocracy that will delight the producers.

CANADIAN Government heads are divided on pegging grain prices, the central government at Ottawa being mindful of the backbreaking burden on taxpayers while the three Western premiers see only the alleged benefit to the grain growers. Fortunately the Western provinces are aware of their financial inability to hoist themselves by their bootstraps.

PRICE FIXING of wheat is not the only price fixing undertaken by the federal government. The wages of men employed on government construction in all parts of the country will be fixed by a Washington bureaucrat or his employe under S. 5904 providing that the Sec'y of Labor shall determine the wage as arbitrator if the contracting builder is not paying the union scale.

THE U. S. D. A. says the indications were that the reduction in durum wheat acreage will amount to about 24 per cent. Now will the Farm Board please come forward and say: "Look what we did."

THE MISSOURI probe into bread prices was suspended too soon by the attorney-general. While he congratulates the bakers and the millers for their voluntary action in making reductions in the price of bread the attorney-general failed to look into the operations of the Farm Board that former Chairman Legge claimed was costing the bread eaters of the United States $3,000,000 a week.

FARM BOARD subsidiaries may sell grape juice in violation of the Volstead act, but the grain men on the Peoria Board of Trade object to Farm Board subsidiaries stealing their elevator. Grain dealers, bankers and insurance men of Peoria own the East Peoria Elevator, and imagine their surprise when a prospectus of the Soy Bean Marketing Ass'n came out with a photo of their elevator, under the caption "Storage Elevator," whereas the two are not affiliated and the house is for public use.

PUSSYFOOTING by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States should be abandoned at the meeting at Atlantic City next week when it considers the question, "That the present and all other price-fixing surplus crop control organizations of the federal government should be abandoned, and that the time-tested machinery for distribution of agricultural products should be restored to private enterprise." It is only by taking a determined stand on one side of this question that the Chamber can earn the respect of merchants everywhere.

TRAVELING sharpers are collecting money for subscriptions to various magazines. Patrons should always avoid paying them money unless they present authentic credentials of their authority to represent the journals for which they are soliciting. If they can not do this, patrons should make checks payable to the magazines ordered and thereby put the solicitor to the dangerous necessity of committing forgery if he collects the money. Friends of the Journal in Wisconsin and Washington have recently paid cash to fraudulent agents for subscriptions and received nothing. Please report all such impostors promptly so we can place grain dealers on guard.

OUR INDIANA and Michigan news columns of this number, disclose the reason why several elevator operators have installed magnetic separators ahead of their feed mills. In one case a large hammer was spouted into the feed mill and refused to submit to the action of the hammers, so it caused damage that cost owner considerably more than the separator immediately installed to keep such tempting morsels out of the mill hereafter. The experiences of many other feed mill operators proves conclusively that it is much more expensive to attempt to operate a feed mill without a separator than to install the best separator obtainable.

THE ILLINOIS Farm Buro man recently appointed to membership in the Federal Farm Board begins his term of office by an outrageous misstatement. He says adequate pool marketing would add $750 income to each farmer. On the 6,000,000 farms this would amount to $4,500,000,000, which is preposterous, the value of all farm crops, including animals, being only $12,000,000,000 annually.

FOR the first time in its 80 years of existence the warehousemen of the Chicago market guarantee the condition of the grain entrusted to them for storage. In so doing the elevator operators made a concession never asked anywhere else or on other commodities. The guaranty exceeds their legal responsibility; and we wonder whether the buyers of futures in the pits appreciate fully the generosity of the warehousemen.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE on Weights and Measures is to be held in Washington, D. C., June 2-5, at which time this country's adoption of the metric system will again undoubtedly be urged. A good many of the scientists say we must eventually come to it, and the sooner, the better. The scientists, very generally, strongly favor its adoption, while business men, as a rule, are just as strongly against the whole program.

ORGANIZED merchants undertaking to shape legislation and to prevent the enactment of unwise measures will profit by heeding the suggestion of the sec'y of the Washington Trade Alliance, that an ass'n's legislative program should not be destructive merely, but constructive. The good work done by the Washington Trade Alliance the past year points to the great benefit that might accrue from the establishment of similar business federations in other states.

DEAD BEATS and slow payers are not the only reason for grain dealers going to the cash basis on all side lines. They pay cash for what they buy and shud collect cash for what they sell. Few elevator operators do not borrow money at the bank each crop year and always find it necessary to pay cash for the use of the money. If any of their customers borrow money at the bank, they too must pay cash, but it is perfectly natural that the elevator operators customers should avoid the bank if they can borrow money or credit without interest from the grain dealer. Some dealers have avoided this imposition by charging the current rate of interest on open accounts after 30 days, but even this does not insure the prompt payment of the account, neither does it reduce the bookkeeping and the worry and labor of collecting the bill. So, the movement to place all merchandising operations on a safer basis is being supported with renewed determination by progressive dealers in all sections. It is the only efficient and safe method of selling feeds, seeds, or other sidelines and its adoption enables all merchants to sell on a narrower margin which, of course, works to the benefit of the cash customer.

UNLIKE a certain remedy for cold in the head, the Journal must be read if it is to be of any service. It won't "work while you sleep."

Taxation of Government Wheat

Taxing authorities of the states of Washington and Kansas have different opinions on the taxability of wheat owned by the Grain Stabilization Corporation. The attorney-general of Washington has just ruled that government wheat should not be assessed even tho it is held in local storage; but he holds that this ruling does not apply to wheat owned by its subsidiaries, such as the North Pacific Grain Growers, or the Farmers National Grain Corporation. If sold to the Grain Stabilization Corporation under executory contracts of sale under which title is retained in the Farmers National the grain is taxable, according to the Washington state officials.

The secretary of the Kansas State Tax Commission has sent out to county clerks a letter stating that "Altho the Grain Stabilization Corporation is not operating for profit the laws of Kansas do not distinguish between corporations operating for profit and those not operating for profit so far as taxation and assessment are concerned."

As long as the government is in business in competition with dealers in grain it is unfair to tax the dealers and subsidize the government agency by depriving local institutions of the tax revenue that the government subsidiaries owe the cities, municipalities or counties in which the government transacts business.

Provide a "Farmers Bulletin Board"

At last we find that the movement to spread convincing information regarding the dissatisfaction of grain growers with the bungling methods of the Farm Board is being circulated extensively by grain dealers generally and in Indiana we find elevator operators who prefer not to engage in any debates with their customers, are providing a "Farmers Bulletin Board" where each is invited to post his sale bills and look over the clippings, the cartoons and convincing letters of other farmers all against Farm Board activities. It is not a difficult matter to show customers that the Farm Board has attempted to coerce all grain growers into resigning the control of their products to inexperienced marketing agencies.

Grain growers throughout the land are complaining more and more bitterly of the losses caused them by the bungling methods of the Farm Board, and the attempt of its various agencies to coerce them to entrusting the marketing of their products to inexperienced persons who have given proof positive of their incapacity for such work. Newspapers and national magazines are all taking up the fight against this excursion of the Government into business, so the time is ripe for the trade generally to conduct a campaign for the Government's discontinuance of its attempt to market agricultural products.

You owe it to yourselves and your farm patrons to help along the agitations against the Farm Board, as more and more taxpayers are daily protesting to members of Congress and the President against any more money being wasted in this wild experiment. Provide a "Farmers Bulletin Board" in your office or driveway, invite your patrons to use it, and use it yourself.

The "Proof of the Pudding"

The new chairman of the Farm Board says that probably the most accurate single indication of the degree of success of the Board's program is the increase in the amount of various commodities handled by cooperative associations. That, however, is a statement that most experienced merchants will seriously question.

By way of exposition, Chairman Stone pointed to the large amount of wool, cotton and wheat thus handled, and upon the face of things, the figures seem impressive. When studied upon the basis of the reason for the increase, the figures lose all of their significance.

In the first place, these organizations had the unlimited financial backing of the Federal Government. In the next place, loans were made only to those who would agree to market through the associations, and finally the organizations were under no necessity of making a profit upon the business handled and the Government would shoulder the loss if there was one. Furthermore, farmers have for the past 20 months, been urged, cajoled and even coerced to become members of the various cooperative units, literally thousands of Farm Boards and Dep't of Agriculture officials as well as agricultural college professors having been actively engaged as missionaries, in the cause.

Of course, under the circumstances, it was comparatively easy for these associations to take in the wool, the wheat and the cotton, but selling them was an altogether different matter, so stabilization corporations were benevolently formed and the latter are carrying the load, paying considerably above a world price level just to show their benevolence.

As to the growth in membership in the different farm organizations, (the real proof of merit in the system) Mr. Stone is not nearly so specific or enthusiastic. The most he could say on that point was that there were no recent figures available, "but the cooperative associations affiliated with the Board's program are making active efforts to increase membership."

Reports from the country, however, do not indicate any great stampede of the farmers to join these Federally controlled marketing units. Results thus apparent would indicate quite the reverse. Many thousands of farmers are disgusted and others are mad.

Who Will Bury the Corpse?

The Agricultural Marketing Act was thought to have been enacted for the prime purpose of developing more efficient methods of marketing farm products.

For years, the efficiency of our grain shippers and exporters combined with the expeditious transporting of new crops, has resulted in much of each crop being marketed long before competing exporting nations discovered that we had any grain to spare. The enterprise, industry and salesmanship of our exporters has found a ready market for our surplus grain when other exporting nations saw no opportunity to sell. It may be that our producers occasionally found it necesasry to accept what seemed a low price for the current crop, but the exporters got rid of it, and it was not piled up in the public show windows as has been done by the Farm Board to serve as a depressing factor on grain values for evermore. What will the Board do with its 250,000,000 bus. of wheat and 1,300,000 bales of cotton?

The price pegging tactics of the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Federal Farm Board have not only estranged European buyers, but have irritated consumers, who have willingly accepted unpalatable substitutes to the end that they might be relieved of the extortion threatened by these so-called marketing agencies. Instead of seling grain at a reasonable price the Pool and the Farm Board have virtually cornered the market and kept the food from reaching consumers. The result is, North America will have an enormous carryover of wheat when the new crop starts to move and our foreign buyers are planting an increased acreage in hope of avoiding extortionate prices and substitutes.

The politicians in charge of Farm Board activities have sought to defend many bungling practices by insisting that the **"existing emergency"** warranted unusual measures. The so-called emergency is not explained but we know it is just a bugaboo invented to excuse their action. These racketeers know full well that they can not justify any of their methods or defend the wide margin taken on the grain handled.

When the Grain Stabilization Corporation undertakes the marketing of the accumulated surplus, another "emergency" will call for the long delayed burial of the putrid corpse and the $500,000,000 revolving fund will be so badly frozen Congress will witness many heated debates without help for wheat producers or relief for the taxpayers. It does not seem possible that so intelligent a citizenship as inhabits North America shud long be dominated by radical dreamers who persist in ignoring all economic laws.

Australia has been in the hands of the agrarian and labor parties for so many years that the ruin of the country has almost been accomplished. One of the states last week defaulted in bond interest rather than stop the dole or farm relief.

Deal with Exchange Members for Safety

Mutual confidence and credit afford the most economical basis for transactions by brokers and grain receivers for their patrons who may be speculators or grain shippers. Lost motion, red tape and costly checking are eliminated when the wave of the hand or the 'phone conversation can be depended upon to close a transaction.

Back of the trust reposed in members of the exchanges is the knowledge that the trading rules make for equity, and that the officials of the organization check up on the practices of members.

In times of stress like the present it must be comforting to the patrons of the exchanges to know that their margins and cash grain are secure.

One of the busiest of the com'ites of the Chicago Board of Trade for some time past has been the clearing house com'ite in checking up the financial standing of members of the clearing house. Their work guarantees that there will be no bad failures costing patrons dearly.

The rules of the Chicago Board of Trade cover almost every contingency; but one of the new rules, No. 355, delves deeper into the disposition of cash grain, preventing any receiver from indirectly taking the grain to his own account. It reads as follows:

Principal and Agent.—No member receiving grain or other commodities either directly or indirectly shall act as principal and agent in the same transaction after such grain or commodities have arrived and been inspected. The purchase of grain or other commodities after arrival and inspection at Chicago by direct or indirect consignee constitutes a violation of this Rule.

Other exchanges also are keeping their house in order. One of the Western exchanges a few weeks ago fined a member $1,000 for plugging cars, suspended the firm from business contingent on good behavior and accepted the resignation of one of the firm as a director. It is peculiarly the function of the exchanges to forbid such sharp practices as can not be reached by the law.

The grain dealer who confines his dealing in organized markets to members of the exchange will profit most.

A thotful and practical burocrat who has long been greatly handicapped in his work by red tape proposes to utilize it for real farm relief by shipping it to farmers in the fenceless districts to erect barriers which will be mule-high, hog-tight and bull-strong. This will delight the racketeers who will distribute the red tape without charge to the government and at double prices to the farmers.

Milling Company Liable for Hedging Trades by Manager

To offset contracts for the sale of flour to be ground the Lyons Milling Co., Lyons, Kan., purchased 85,000 bus. of wheat for future delivery thru Goffe & Carkener, Kansas City, Mo., and later sold 30,000 bus., having authorized its president, M. B. McNair, to buy and sell futures for its account in his name.

The first account was closed May 18, 1924. In July, 1924, McNair again began to buy and sell wheat and corn for future delivery and continued to do so until April 7, 1925.

While the purchases and sales of wheat for future delivery, made by plaintiff for defendant at the direction of McNair, aggregated more than a million bushels, the net amount purchased, after deducting the amount sold, never exceeded 155,000 bus., which was approximately a sixty day supply for defendant's mill.

The milling company received $45,000 in profits by the trading of McNair, which were remitted in drafts. As the result of the transactions the milling company owed Goffe & Carkener $29,000, which it refused to pay, and the firm brot suit.

The milling company's defense was that the 55,000 bus. of wheat were sold wrongfully; that the trades were made for McNair's personal account, and that no actual delivery was intended to be made.

The Court said: Defendant recognized the agency of McNair by accepting the benefits of trades made by McNair to the extent of $45,000, by paying the draft for margins on May 14, 1925, and by referring to its account carried "in the name of McNair" in its correspondence with plaintiff. Defendant clothed McNair with apparent general authority to buy and sell wheat for future delivery for it in his own name. Secret instructions or limitations on the general authority of an agent are not binding upon a third person who deals with such agent in good faith without knowledge of such instructions or limitations, and in reliance upon the apparent authority with which the principal has clothed him.

Defendant had knowledge that McNair was conducting such trading in his own name and made no objection thereto. It relied upon him for reports of the purchases and sales of wheat for future delivery made by him on its behalf on the Kansas City and Chicago Boards of Trade. Plaintiff forwarded confirmations of such transactions to McNair and the latter delivered such confirmations to defendant up to Jan. 1, 1925. Plaintiff's and defendant's book were in agreement on Dec. 31, 1924.

A contract for the sale of grain to be delivered at a future date is valid, even though the seller has not the grain and can only get it by going into the market and buying it before the date of delivery.

The fact that contracts for future delivery are closed out before delivery is due, by set-off or ringing off in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board of Trade and its clearing house, and the fact that a purchaser so intended to close out a contract before delivery was due, does not make the contract a wager and invalid.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Jan. 2, 1931, affirmed the judgment of the Kansas District Court in favor of plaintiff, Goffe & Carkener, Inc., for the full amount.—46 *Fed.* (2d) 241.

This is Life

TO HAVE found an ideal which commands our highest love and loyalty; to have found a work which commands our best endeavor in joyous enthusiasm; to have found a friend to whom we never need to make an explanation; to have found a faith which no personal disappointment can shake; to have mastered the myriad of forces that surge up within our own breast; to have won the victory over each day until we have some time for meditation and soul growth; to have someone dependent upon us for their sweetest joys; to have the calm assurance of the friendship of the Eternal—THIS IS LIFE.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Stations Broadcasting Chicago Markets?

Grain & Feed Journals: Are there any radio stations that broadcast the Chicago future grain markets several times during the forenoon?—Burnside Mill & Elevator Co., Burnside, Ill.

Ans.: A good way to learn what stations are putting out these quotations is to write the stations that you get most easily for information as to when they broadcast the grain markets.

The Board of Trade receives requests for permission to broadcast the markets and grants them but keeps no record of those who put them on the air or drop this feature.

Federal Feed Grain Note a Chattel Mortgage

Grain & Feed Journals: Some time ago I recall reading about a feed grain note, a note that had the characteristics of a seed grain note, inasmuch that it came ahead of a mortgage on the stock the grain so covered was fed to. I am not sure whether the bill covering this was passed in Minnesota or not and therefore will greatly appreciate any information you can give us on this. Also, if possible, if there is such an act, to give us the bill or chapter number.—Beaver Creek Farmers Elevator Co., Edward Lensch, mgr., Beaver Creek, Minn.

Ans.: Specific information on the feed note is given on page 24 of the Journals for Jan. 14, the borrower being compelled to give his obligation the status of a chattel mortgage under the requirements by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

No such feed lien note is provided for in the Minnesota statutes.

Gen. Stat. 1923, Sec. 8555, Minn., was amended in 1929 by H. F. No. 941 to give preference over all but seed liens, for threshing, hulling, corn picking, shelling, shredding or hay baling, the claimant being required to file with the register of deeds a statement within 15 days. Seizure must be made within 6 mos. after filing.

Judgment Against Farmer Selling Grain to Dealer?

Grain & Feed Journals: We paid a farmer $300 for his corn without knowing that a bank had entered judgment against him. The corn had not been levied upon or attached. After giving the farmer the check we notified the bank to hold up payment, but had to release the funds two days later. How long is a judgment good in Illinois?

The bank that had the judgment never notified us.

Can the bank demand payment of its judgment of us?—Chas. E. Gallagher, Meriden, Ill.

Ans.: The judgment that the bank got was a sort of roving commission to cruise about and find something that the farmer owned upon which to levy. The levy must be upon something that the farmer still owns. If he sold it an hour, a day, a week or a month before the constable arrived to levy it is too late and the buyer is secure in possession. The bank can not recover from the buyer.

A judgment differs from a mortgage that describes specific property.

Chap. 79, Sec. 134, Smith-Hurd's Ill. Rev. Stat., 1929, provides: An action may be brought upon a judgment of a justice of the peace at any time within 10 years after the rendition thereof, and not afterwards. After the court has issued execution the constable has 70 days to make return.

Terms of Elevator Lease?

Grain & Feed Journals: Under a lease of a country grain elevator where the rental was one cent per bushel on the grain handled thru the plant who would be responsible for the machinery and up-keep? How about the taxes and insurance?—M. E. Fairfield, Delphos, Kan.

Ans.: After owner and tenant have agreed upon terms that are satisfactory to each a lawyer should be called in to draw up the document. Any agreement is legal if not one-sided. The owner should pay the taxes and insurance on the building. As to the upkeep and care of machinery the tenant should agree to return the plant to the owner at the expiration of the lease in as good condition as when possession was taken, ordinary wear and tear excepted. If the owner promises to make a specified repair at his own expense, the lease should contain this agreement. If the rental is low and the profits large the tenant could agree to make the repairs, or take the plant without saying anything about repairs.

Good Rat Poison Wanted

Grain & Feed Journals: Over the past five years the Journal has published numerous articles regarding red-squill as a rat poison. Some reference was made, also, as to the source of supply of this efficient exterminator. Would appreciate learning latest developments along this line, also where same may be obtained.—Victor Dewein, Forsyth, Ill.

Ans.: Red-squill is, as you say, the most effective rat exterminator known today. The advantageous feature is that other forms of animal, fowl, bird and human life are not affected by the poison. The rat cannot vomit, so cannot throw off the dose after taking same. Red-squill does not bother other forms of life. The application is simple and inexpensive. Full directions come with each shipment. Many elevator operators are finding this a good side-line to sell to their farmer patrons, as well as for their own individual use around the plant and home. This product is made and sold by the Concentrate Products Co.

Recovery of Freight Undercharge from Receiver?

Grain & Feed Journals: A shipper sent us a B/L with draft on a car of grain billed to himself, we being the notify party. The car was sold and we considered the transaction closed, but now the railroad wants us to pay the freight undercharge. We sold this car for the account of the shipper, and do not believe we should be required to pay the freight.—Jos. A. Abel, New York, N. Y.

Ans.: According to the B/L and the interstate commerce act the railroad company is privileged to collect from consignee or consignor. This shipper consigned the car to himself. The notify party is not always the same as a consignee. He may be a stranger to the ownership of the carload. The notify party becomes liable for freight charges only if he exercises such dominion or control over the property as constitutes virtual ownership.

Grain commission merchants never own the property entrusted to them by their clients to be sold. The rules of the exchanges forbid them from acting as principal and agent. The grain receiver is not morally bound to pay the freight at his own expense. His earnings as a broker on the shipment do not permit him thus to stand in the shoes of the owner. There is thus some ground for a receiver to refuse to pay the undercharge after he has settled with the shipper, on the allegation that he is not the consignee. This technicality may not appeal to the carrier, but the courts may see it that way.

Explosion Losses in Feed Mills?

Grain & Feed Journals: I am interested in securing as much data as I can on explosion losses that have occurred through foreign material going through feed mills, whether attrition, hammer or roller mills.

I would appreciate any information along this line.—H. W. Donnan, Chicago, Ill.

Ans.: Some of the explosions that have occurred in plants equipped with grinders did not originate in the feed mill. Some of the explosions in feed grinding establishments may have occurred in the grinder, altho the fire destroyed the evidence, and the cause is unknown.

Following is a list of feed mill or grinding mill fires with explosions:

Dec. 27, 1922. Schreiber Feed Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo. Loss, $125,000; but not known to have been due to material going thru grinder.

July 21, 1923. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill. In grinding room; but not known to have been in grinder.

May 8, 1923. H.-O. Cereal Co.'s feed building at Buffalo, N. Y., but cause not known.

Jan. 14, 1926. Feed mill of Sheffield Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; but cause not stated. Loss, $25,000.

Jan. 25, 1927. Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia. Explosion was in a grinder and destroyed old feed mill. Loss, $150,000.

Nov. 13, 1928. J. E. McAllister & Son, Gouverneur, N. Y.; feed mill, slight damage. But not stated that explosion was in grinder.

Oct. 15, 1929. Smith Milling Co., Milwaukee, Wis. The fire started in a grinder and led to an explosion in concrete bins. Loss, $25,000.

Aug. 22, 1930. Hogan Mill Feed Co., Kansas City, Mo.; but this was from a spark from an electric switch.

Aug. 26, 1930. Devereux Elevator, Minneapolis, Minn.; a feed grinding plant. Loss, $110,000; but the fire destroyed all evidence of cause.

Sept. 8, 1930. Farmers Elevator, Kent, Minn. Loss, $4,000. Metal in grinding mill.

Oct. 1, 1930. Chesaning Milling Co., Chesaning, Mich. There was no explosion and no fire but the attrition grinder was completely wrecked by a piece of metal passing thru it. A photograf of many pieces of the mill was reproduced in the Grain Dealers Journal for Oct. 22, 1930, page 561.

To Add Storage In Northwest

The Farmers National Grain Corp. is reported to be contemplating the construction of about 50 warehouses in Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho, to cost approximately $1,250,000, and also the taking over of all marketing machinery for 59 wheat co-operatives in the territory mentioned. This proposal has the approval of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., who would be provided with much-needed storage facilities.

How One Shipper Expects to Profit by Hedging

The wheat crop in his section promising a liberal yield W. A. Gridley of Oakley, Kan., sold a liberal quantity of July wheat as a hedge against new wheat which he expects to handle thru his elevators, with the thought that if cash prices continued relatively low the hedge would place him in position to pay the growers more than if the prices were fixed on cash values at the time of the height of the new crop movement.

When the grain is delivered to him Mr. Gridley will have the option of merchandising it or shipping to apply on his July sales, as appears most profitable at that time. The only fly in the ointment is that futures may advance thru a crop scare, but this is considered unlikely, as the great accumulations of wheat by the Farm Board will hold down the price.

The Grain Rate Case

In a supplemental order dated Apr. 10, the I. C. C. modified, and clarified its decision in the grain rate case, part 7 to 17,000. The new order is also to apply to those water carriers that are subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, these having been "inadvertently" omitted from the original order. Numerous petitions for rehearing had been filed, but all of these that have not been taken care of in the new order, are denied.

No change is made in the effective date and the new rates are supposted to take effect on June 1. As the new order gives the carriers no substantial relief from the drastic rate cuts originally prescribed, it is still generally felt that they will take the case into court. Because they can have no assurance as to what action the court may take, they are going ahead with the preparation of their tariffs and if physically possible, are expected to have all of them in the Commission's file by May 15.

The new order changes hundreds of specific rates and many proportional ones. Typical of the former is the following paragraph:

"Page 810 Nebraska to Chicago: Lincoln, Fremont, Schuyler, 26 to 25. Nebraska to Omaha: Lincoln and Fremont, 8.5 to 10; Schuyler, 9 to 10; Columbus, 10.5 to 10."

Typical of the many proportional rate changes is this:

"The prescribed proportional rate of 11 cents from Minneapolis to Chicago is too low by comparison with other prescribed proportionals in western trunk line territory and will be ordered increased to 12 cents. This revision will result in a corresponding revision of the combinations on Minneapolis from points on and north of the line of the North Western from Mankato to Pierre, and will bring about a better relation between these combinations and the direct rates to Chicago from southern So. Dakota, southern Minnesota, and northwestern Iowa."

Concerning transit, this last order of the Commission says:

Transit: The criticism of transit, at page 653, while in a sense general, is directed specifically only to the number of transit stops permitted, the lack of reasonable limitation of out-of-line and competitive routes and back-hauls, and the failure to cancel obsolete transit provisions that serve only to confuse, or to invite unreasonable transit requests, and does not require, or justify, a revision of general policing rules governing transit that are not the subject of this criticism. In fact, the finding specifically is that "A strict rule governing all phases of transit will not be undertaken at this time, but some limitations are here deemed necessary." The limitations then suggested in the text immediately following the last quoted excerpt are confined to those specified above, in the finding that "present transit practices are unreasonable and unduly preferential and prejudicial to the extent they are not in harmony with the foregoing conclusions." Any proposed revision of general transit rules by the carriers to an extent greater than that suggested above will therefore not be properly attributable to our findings, and will be published in such a way as readily to permit of suspension and the retention of the present general transit rules for application in connection with the prescribed rates, in case protests so warrant.

The limitation of the number of transit stops without separate charge to a mixmum of two does not require the granting of two such transits in connection with each through shipment from origin to final destination. Nor does it affect the carriers' present exercise of judgment as to the necessity for transit in specific instances, which will continue to be governed by the facts presented to the carriers. It is to be assumed that transit will not be unreasonably withheld as a result of these findings. Transit to the number of two, when granted, will be without separate charge. Nothing herein said is to be construed as suggesting, or warranting, the elimination of present transits not exceeding two, or as authorizing more than two transits without separate charge. In the consideration of transit upon this record ports of export (on export shipments) and terminal markets and gateways at the border of the western district and Illinois, such as Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans, from which direct shipments are made into other territories, are to be considered as final terminal destinations, where the shipment under transit ends.

Transit on Mixed Feeds: At page 656 the finding was that mixed feed containing other than the direct products of grain is a new commodity, on which flat rates from the point of manufacture should apply. The finding in principle is sound and would be given application if rates on mixed feed were being initially prescribed. But the present transit practices in connection with the manufacture of this commodity are the result of a gradual development over a period of years, the change suggested in the original report would be far reaching in its effects on the mixed-feed industry, and it should not be made unless imperatively required. The elimination of the unit rule will result in a diminution of the abuses which have focused attention on the mixed-feed industry in this proceeding. The finding as to transit on mixed feed will be rescinded, and the carriers will be permitted to give reasonable transit under the prescribed rates, pending a further and general investigation in this docket of the rates and transit practices on mixed feed throughout the entire country. The granting of transit on this commodity will be subject to the general transit limitations hereinbefore prescribed. For example, a transit stop for the manufacture of mixed feed will be considered as one of the two stops permitted without separate charge, but will be subject to a separate charge when it is the third stop from the origin of the grain.

Storage in Transit: The finding, at page 657, prohibiting the storage in transit of manufactured products of grain which leave point of origin or intermediate transit point as manufactured products, for concentration at the storage point into outbound shipments, in straight or mixed carloads, and not for further processing, is rescinded. A separate charge of 2 cents per hundred pounds for each stop for storage in transit will be ordered. There will be no free stops for storage in transit. Storage in transit means storage beyond the point of manufacture. For example, a stop for milling of grain received direct from the company station of origin will be one of the two transits permitted without separate charge, but a stop of the bran or flour at a point beyond the point of manufacture, for storage, although only the second transit stop from the origin point of the grain, will be subject to a separate charge of 2 cents.

Prepared Flours: No specific finding was made in respect of phosphated flour or self-rising flour. Testimony was not offered as to these specific commodities. Phosphated flour is plain flour containing not more than one-half of one per cent of phosphate; self-rising flour is plain flour containing an average of not more than approximately 3 per cent of phosphate, salt and soda. Transit on phosphated flour, 81 I. C. C. 738. Self-rising flour was accorded the same rate as plain flour in Aunt Jemima Mills Co. v. Director General, 83, I. C. C. 549. Respondents' tariffs permit transit on the basis of the grain-products rate on the entire weight of the shipment when the content of the commodities other than flour is not to exceed 5 per cent, and transit on the same basis on the weight of plain flour when the content of the commodities other than flour is in excess of 5 per cent and not in excess of 20 per cent, the flour rate from the transit point to be applied on the non-transit commodities. The record, with its lack of testimony as to these specific commodities, manifestly warrants no finding in revision of these transit practices.

There is only one thing to do and that is to hold the 1930 wheat indefinitely in storage and release it when its sale would not force a drop in wheat prices or destroy the surplus entirely. In my opinion the farm board will store the wheat until conditions improve or a wheat shortage develops.—Senator McNary. Why not buy some more and thereby reduces Board's average cost?

Trade Commission Resumes Investigation of Millers

The Millers National Federation is back where it started in its fight to resist the spying activities of the Federal Trade Commission.

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia on Feb. 2 ruled that "inasmuch as the resolution of the Senate amounts to an order upon the Commission to conduct the investigation in question for the information of Congress, it is tantamount to a delegation of the power vested in the Senate itself to make such investigation to a subordinate agency of the Government clothed with that authority."

Accordingly the Commission as directed by the Senate Feb. 16, 1924, resumed its investigation Apr. 17, 1931, of the extent and methods of price fixing, price maintenance, and price discrimination in the flour and bread industries.

The Millers National Federation will turn over the specific papers requested; but there is now no interest in the investigation. The victory is an empty one for the Trade Commission as its own general powers are in no way enlarged by the court decision.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

May 12-13. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

May 12-13. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Salina, Kan.

May 13-15. Millers' Nat'l Federation, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago.

May 15. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

May 18-21. American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

June 1-2. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 4-6. American Feed Mfr's. Ass'n., French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 8-10.—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Ass'n, Galveston, Tex.

June 17-18. Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers' Ass'n, Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, O.

June 18-20. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n Irvin Cobb Hotel, Paducah, Ky.

June 19-20.—Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Walla Walla, Wash.

June 22-23. Farm Seed Ass'n of No. America, Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

June 24-26. Am. Seed Trade Ass'n, Louisville, Ky.

July 22-23.—New York State Hay and Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Buffalo, N. Y.

July 23-24. National Hay Ass'n at Buffalo, N. Y.

Oct. 11. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12-14. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Rice Hotel, Houston, Tex.

The only solution we can see for the storage situation is to build all future grain elevators out of rubber, connected by a valve with a bicycle pump. Then when the government decides not to sell a wheat crop, but to keep it for sentiment's sake, as a young girl keeps dance programs, the elevators can be inflated to hold double capacity.—Emporia Gazette.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

The Alleged Earnings of the National Pool

Grain & Feed Journals: The $666,000 was supposed to have been earned on 110,000,000 bus. of wheat. By the first of June, 1931, the Stabilization Corporation will own upward of 200,000,000 bus., and it is fair to assume that they will again allow the Farmers National Grain Corporation to be their legal agent, this time in the selling of this enormous amount of wheat. So that, for the coming year, the Farmers National Grain Corporation should be able to show practically twice as much "profit," or possibly $1,200,000, making a total of practically $2,000,000 net after all expenses, which will have been taken from the taxpayers by way of the Stabilization Corporation and the farm board to make this government setup look like it is a going and prosperous concern.

Truly, "The coat and pants get all the wear and the vest gets all the gravy."—W. R. McCarthy, Capitol Elevator Co., Duluth, Minn.

Fruits of the Farm Board

Grain & Feed Journals: The Farm Board has made progress if driving cotton down from 20c to 10c is progress or taking 50c out of every dollar of the producer's earnings to sustain these high salaried offices. If that is their idea of progress we would prefer to weed our own row.

During the life of the middle man and when the cotton exchanges were in operation, speculation was in vogue, cotton and grain were selling at double the prevailing price. Speculation is the life of trade, when you kill speculation you kill the goose that laid the golden egg. Oftimes the speculator has paid the producer more for his cotton than the market price in a competitive fight, taking chances on the market advancing, and forced to sell at a loss, which was the producers' gain.

I own no brick buildings; after forty years of active service buying and handling cotton, it is all I can do to make tongue and buckle meet. This is the fate of all middle men since the Farm Board has been in operation. The monopolists are in control which is a bug-a-boo to the producer. Disguise under the name of Farm Relief is a misnomer, the Farmer is paying the freight and always will as long as he depends upon others to conduct his affairs. The Lord helps those who help themselves, but man helps himself first, depend upon it no one is going to interest himself in your affairs unless he has an axe to grind.

First came the Grange—then the Farmers Alliance, both went defunct. Then a new ruse was inaugurated to hoodwink the producer and inveigle him into their nefarious schemes by offering him 15c for his 9c cotton (the prevailing price at that time) payable 7c down and giving him scrip for 8c payable in the springs. The finest embossed linen paper was used with flaming colors of the American Eagle at the top looking down on his victims. The producer felt like one who had just struck an oil well. After herding all the sheep in the pasture and the time approached redeeming the stock they likewise went defunct.

Following this the Farmer's Union was organized, now we have the Farm Board. The mill has never ceased grinding and never will as long as the producer furnishes the fodder.

MORAL—Keep your barn locked against invaders.—I. N. Batterson, Waco, Texas.

Volume of Wheat Options Necessary to Fair Values

Grain & Feed Journals: I am much interested in opinions published in the daily press to the effect that "members of the Board of Trade buy grain," and asserting it should have stated that "they sell grain, because in 1930 they sold 2,000 times as much grain as the farmers raised."

Accuracy would seem to require the frank statement that the amount bought and sold is identical and for the most part represents purchases or sales made by members on the Board on orders from customers.

The interesting feature is the failure to understand that speculative buying and selling, as such, serves the important function of providing an open market for both buyers and sellers at all times. To serve that purpose the volume must be many times the volume of grain in existence, just as bank clearances must exceed the country's gold reserve or the volume of water in the river exceed the cubic feet of lumber it will float.

Whatever the volume of future trading during 1930, it has been too small to float the grain produced, and if grain is to be distributed at prices that are economically healthy, the volume of speculation must reach something near that which prevailed prior to the Farm Board. For, if the farmers' experience under the Farm Board has demonstrated anything, it is that reducing the volume of trade in open markets makes distribution of grain at a fair price utterly impossible.

The price of oranges, frequently mentioned in comparison, is not brought about by cooperative marketing, but by a large increase in the volume of oranges consumed, due to an intensive advertising campaign. While the consumption of wheat in America has declined, the consumption of oranges has been multiplied many times, and the demand for commodities always has, and always will, determine the price at which they can be sold.

There is still a large enough volume of speculative buying and selling on the Chicago Board of Trade so that grain, alone, among things on the farm, is bought and sold without distributive cost to any one.

I extend to any "Doubting Thomas" an invitation to spend a day with me on the Board of Trade at his convenience, after which I am sure he will understand why it is that a farmer secures a larger percentage of the price the consumer pays for his grain than of any other commodity he produces.—W. W. Schoff, Chicago.

Free importation of Russian wheat may be allowed by the Belgian government. Millers have agreed to use five per cent of native wheat, continuously paying $1.06 per bu. on the farms.

Grain Production Costs Will be Cut

The most cheering news that the grain dealers have heard in many a moon came from the two speakers at the dinner, Apr. 16, of the Grain Market Analysts Club of Chicago. Instead of being diverted to dairying, stock raising and mixed farming the best lands of the great Mississippi Valley will continue to produce grain on a larger acreage at a greatly increased yield per acre.

HARVEY WILLIAMS, pres. of the Club, criticized the Federal Farm Board member who recently declined to represent the United States in an international wheat conference at Rome because the Farm Board "did not seek the promotion of the United States as a wheat exporter." Mr. Williams stated that the grain trade believed improved methods of production could keep the United States in advance of the rest of the world.

E. G. NOURSE, of the Brookings Institute, said "The United States is not ready to quit as the most important grain producer of the world." He pointed out that the trend was to mechanized farming.

MARLIN POINDEXTER, Cedar Rapids, Ia., vice pres. of the Collins Farm Co., delivered a lecture illustrated with moving pictures of the up-to-date methods followed on the company's 30,000 acres of Iowa land, where no animals are used. The Collins land is divided into separate units of 800 to 1,600 acres, each with its foreman and assistant residing on the farm the year round. Eighty-four tractors and 19 combines are used, the windrower making the combine practical in the more humid Iowa climate. In the drouth year of 1930 the Collins Farm produced 76 bus. of corn per acre. Crop rotation is practiced and artificial fertilizer is applied to supplement the legumes grown after liming the soil to correct acidity. Under this system of cropping the soil never wears out but yields improve year after year indefinitely, making it a permanently profitable system of agriculture.

MR. POINDEXTER believes that more efficient management is possible under a single ownership rather than by several owners attempting to co-operate in the use of machinery. He declares himself to be an individualist and not a communist. Following are the costs of production on the Collins Farm.

Schedule of Costs and Yields Per Acre

	Corn	Oats	Flax	Soy-beans	Wheat
Labor	$2.95	$1.01	$2.28	$2 65	$2.13
Gas & oil	1.21	.36	.94	1.22	.99
Seed & fertilizer	3.35	3.76	3.25	3.64	3.18
Burden	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32
	$9.83	$7.45	$8.79	$9.83	$8.62
*Normal yield bushel	50	60	18	24	38
Cost per bushel	.19	.12	.48	.41	.22

*These yields are actually being attained by this company on a very considerable proportion of its acreage but do not represent the maximum obtainable after complete rotation with legumes.

These costs are actual ledger showings.

The Collins Farms Co. produces 1,000,000 bus. of grain per year from its different holdings scattered from Northern to Southern Iowa, and uses the hedging facilities of the Chicago Board of Trade as any other good business firm.

MR. POINDEXTER did not believe that 68 per cent of the people of the United States would stand for a subsidy to 32 per cent, for any long time.

R. I. MANSFIELD, Chicago, brought out that if close attention to mechanized farming netted an increased profit of 50 cents per bu. why should a farmer leave his own busi-

ness to attend to a pool scheme for an imaginary profit of 5 cents per bushel.

The dinner was the largest in point of attendance yet held by the Club. Among the honored guests at the speaker's table were J. C. Murray, pres. of the Board of Trade; Geo. S. Milnor, pres. of the Grain Stabilization Corporation and Arthur Cutten, leader in many a bull campaign.

Grain Grading Factors

In this, the fifth article on grain grading factors, hard red winter wheat is to be considered. This variety, as is well known, constitutes the largest single bulk of this country's wheat production. Out of a total crop of 604,337,000 bu. grown in 1930, hard red winter accounted for 365,578,000 or more than 60 per cent.

Under Federal standards hard red winter wheat may include not more than 10 per cent of other wheat or wheats and it is divided into 3 subclasses as follows:

Dark hard winter, which shall include wheat of the class hard red winter, consisting of 80 per cent or more of dark, hard, and vitreous kernels.

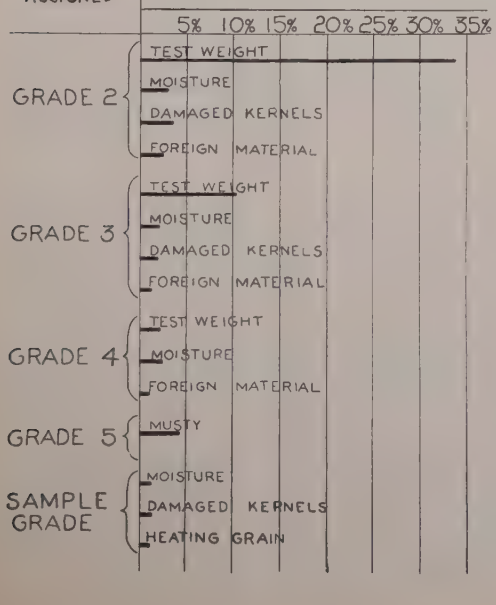
Hard winter, which shall include wheat of the class hard red winter, consisting of less than 80 per cent and more than 25 per cent of dark, hard, and vitreous kernels.

Yellow hard winter, which shall include wheat of the class hard red winter, consisting of not more than 25 per cent of dark, hard, and viterous kernels.

Of the supervised inspections from July, 1928, to June, 1929, 13.6 per cent was of the dark hard winter, 84.8 hard winter, and 1.6 yellow hard. In the 1929-30 inspections 17.3 per cent was dark hard, 78.7 per cent was hard, and 3.9 per cent was yellow hard. Much of the yellow hard is grown in one section where, the millers say, soft wheat could be grown to better advantage.

The chart herewith shows only the factors grading the number 2, 3, 4, 5, and sample wheat, as number 1 must be up to Federal standards in each of the grading factors. As a matter of fact, there are always many cars of hard red winter wheat that grade number 1, there being 76,242 cars of the 1929 crop reaching that grade; 155,458 grading number 2; 85,174 grading number 3; 26,165 grading number 4; 8,842 grading number 5, and 10,017 grading sample; total inspections on that crop numbering 361,898 cars.

PRINCIPAL GRADING FACTORS
HARD RED WINTER 1925-1929



As will be observed by the chart, test weight was the dominant factor for both number 2 and number 3 wheat for the 5 crop years, 1925 to 1929, inclusive, and for the past 13 years, 64 per cent of this country's hard red winter wheat has graded number 2, or better, and the tendency in recent years has been toward an increase in the higher grades.

Although test weight is the principal factor in determining the grade of this grain, and that is easily and quickly determined, there are other factors that are highly important, and the chief object in holding the grading schools is to thoroly acquaint both buyers and sellers with what these others are and how they are arrived at. Just how important test weight actually is, may be quickly realized, when it is shown that 22.2 per cent of the 1929 crop was kept out of the number 2 class because the test weight was below 58 pounds.

Dates and places for numerous grading schools were shown on page 387 of the Mar. 25th number and on page 419 of the Apr. 8th number. By referring to those issues of the Journal it will be seen that schools yet to be conducted are scheduled for a number of cities and towns in No. Dak. and Kansas. Schools are also to be conducted in Texas, Okla., Ill., and Neb. Places and dates will be announced later.

It will be remembered that these schools are free and that those who attend are privileged to bring along grain samples, for immediate analysis if there is time for it, and questions concerning any phase of grading or appeal, are particularly invited.

How Pool Elevators Fleece Members

Testifying before the Royal Commission recently W. J. Turner, agent in charge of the elevator at Cartwright, Man., for the Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., admitted that the profit of $13,000 shown during the crop years 1927-28 to 1929-30 was obtained by deductions in excess of the legal allowance for shrinkage.

The legal allowance for shrinkage in grain delivered to country elevators is one-half of one per cent.

Mr. Turner said that, in addition to this legal deduction, he did not "break his beam" —that is, he did not balance his scale after each load was delivered, leaving the beam so that it would swing upward more easily. Also, he said, he took the odd pounds on the gross of the wagon and load and also on the tare weight of the wagon.

The "break of the beam," with odd pounds taken from the tare weight, would take away about 10 pounds from each average load, Mr. Turner said, in explanation of a gross overage of 3,796 bus. during the crop-year 1928-29, while the net overage showed a gain of 5,118 bus.

Some of this increase was due to careful cleaning and loading the witness said, that screenings not removed by the farmers had been recleaned and some grain recovered which was added to stock. The "careful loading" was a means of "beating the inspectors" by forcing dirty grain to the sides of the cars.

By loading grain high in the center of a car and then jumping upon it, he said, the dirt is forced to the sides and the government inspectors give the carload a higher grade than it deserves. By this means he had been able to increase his net over the gross overage.

The total amount thus deducted over the legal shrinkage amounted to 6,166 bus. over the period under discussion from the year 1927-28 to the year 1929-30. The value was computed at $13,000.

Warehousemen Settling Privately with Stabilization Corporation

The corner in cash and future wheat which has been run with the usual success of such artificial manipulations has reached the point where the corpse is the subject of earnest solicitude by both sides to the transaction.

The United States Government, on one hand, thru its stabilization corporation, must take the wheat it has contracted to buy in the pits; and the warehousemen, on the other hand, who have sold in the pits the grain they have in store are privileged to make delivery from regular elevators, or they must either move their grain that is out of position, into the future contract markets, buy it back in the pit or beg for a private settlement.

Without authority from the Federal Farm Board to extend the price fixing operations of the United States Government into the 1931 crop year the officers of the Stabilization Corporation and the Farmers National Grain Corporation are not in a position to entertain proposals looking toward any exchange for September delivery. One such proposal by the elevator men was rejected several weeks ago.

The warehousemen held a conference among themselves at Chicago Apr. 13, with a view to formulating a proposition that would be acceptable to the government corporation. Altho progress was made toward a better understanding nothing definite was agreed upon, and another meeting will be held.

The transfer of the actual grain to the Government before the maturity of the contracts would be helpful to the Government by making the disposition of the grain more gradual. Such orderly marketing would ease up the physical handling of the vast quantities involved, and would be helpful to the Government in avoiding or at least minimizing the threatened congestion at terminals and country points when the new crop presses to market.

At Kansas City, where the situation is more critical, due to absence of any opportunity to empty the elevators into ships, a settlement already has been effected that promises to be helpful to all concerned.

Six of the elevator companies at Kansas City agreed to give the Government ordinary or No. 2 wheat in exchange for the May futures held by the Governmnt at 73½ cents, covering approximately 50 per cent of No. 1 hard and 50 per cent of No. 2, the agreements specifying that the Government had the privilege of taking No. 1 hard or No. 2 hard milling wheat of 12 per cent protein content at a premium of 1c above the basic price for the contract grade. In instances the contract agreement specified 75 per cent No. 2 hard delivery grain. The Government specified no premium for wheat above 12 per cent protein content in the purchase.

The agreement does not prevent the elevator operators from shipping out wheat, provided it is replaced with other old crop wheat. The Government will put up a margin of 20 cents per bushel.

The amount of grain involved in this initial settlement was 8,050,000 bus. The Government now is said to own in the Kansas City market 33,000,000 bus. of wheat in public and private elevators and mill storage.

About 15,000,000 bus. of wheat hedged by sales of May at Chicago and Kansas City, but not in position for delivery, is still to be settled. Nothing has been announced but plans are being worked out for its delivery, where held, on terms satisfactory to the Grain Stabilization Corporation.

Grain Market Factors

Wheat Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of wheat indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on July 1—	88,911,000	86,055,000	33,765,000
Receipts July 1 to Apr. 18	426,797,000	385,286,000	479,962,000
Shipments July 1 to Apr. 18	249,637,000	248,200,000	284,210,000
Stocks on Apr. 18.	154,054,000	120,550,000	102,165,000
Consumption July 1 to Apr. 18	112,017,000	102,591,000	127,352,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of corn indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on Nov. 1..	3,062,000	1,599,000	1,052,000
Receipts Nov. 1 to Apr. 18	108,982,000	145,717,000	174,859,000
Shipments Nov. 1 to Apr. 18.	63,410,000	75,779,000	90,731,000
Stocks on Apr. 18.	16,911,000	20,152,000	24,425,000
Consumption Nov. 1 to Apr. 18.	31,723,000	51,385,000	60,755,000

Oats Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of oats indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on Aug. 1..	5,259,000	5,643,000	1,148,000
Receipts Aug. 1 to Apr. 18	87,964,000	112,193,000	113,487,000
Shipments Aug. 1 to Apr. 18.	72,455,000	85,010,000	76,998,000
Stocks on Apr. 18.	13,206,000	14,803,000	7,111,000
Consumption Aug. 1 to Apr. 18.	7,562,000	18,023,000	30,526,000

World's Wheat Exports

The total export of wheat since Aug. 1, the commencement of the European crop year, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	257,445,000	221,443,000	419,750,000
Argentine	71,874,000	127,412,000	149,921,000
Australian	100,872,000	47,304,000	89,720,000
Indian	4,152,000	288,000	288,000
Russian	84,816,000	4,232,000	.....
Others	44,372,000	50,596,000	37,660,000
Total	563,531,000	451,275,000	697,339,000
Season	.....	610,453,000	914,862,000

World's Corn Exports

Total world exports of corn, since Nov. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the preceding two years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	643,000	1,383,000	29,265,000
Argentine	107,700,000	67,247,000	66,123,000
African	2,229,000	1,038,000	6,626,000
Russian	3,276,000	5,797,000	8,000
Others	16,091,000	20,384,000	4,109,000
Total	129,939,000	95,849,000	106,131,000
Season	.....	270,562,000	270,604,000

World's Oats Exports

World exports of oats, since Aug. 1, 1930, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	3,239,000	4,029,000	16,091,000
Argentine	30,708,000	12,663,000	19,931,000
Others	26,750,000	30,124,000	10,010,000
Total	60,697,000	46,816,000	46,032,000
Season	.....	66,297,000	62,908,000

Wheat Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1930, in bus., were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore	1,114,435	326,952	*1,193,379	*535,228
Boston	.....	.....	.....	119,655
Chicago	3,360,000	359,000	1,235,000	875,000
Cincinnati	432,000	73,600	158,400	246,400
Denver	288,400	330,400	37,800	39,200
Duluth	5,043,064	4,470,063	1,453,344	959,896
Ft. William	5,092,189	1,575,953	199,413	245,310
Ft. Worth	886,200	519,400	484,400	338,800
Houston	.....	.....	64,000	111,056
Hutchinson	1,236,500	743,850	.....	.....
Indianapolis	425,000	172,000	191,000	186,000
Kansas City	5,892,800	3,516,800	4,096,605	2,773,180
Milwaukee	412,720	63,140	418,500	30,000
Minneapolis	7,420,420	4,449,530	3,107,430	2,856,440
New Orleans	1,400	2,800	400,850	164,931
New York	2,606,000	3,252,000	3,301,000	4,390,000
Omaha	3,216,000	500,800	1,621,200	1,204,000
Peoria	244,200	100,800	92,400	86,400
Philadelphia	935,916	1,012,199	1,055,928	469,331
Portland, Ore.	1,131,000	1,051,250	409,291	455,511
St. Joseph	252,000	208,500	1,017,000	298,500
St. Louis	2,809,800	1,829,800	1,899,800	1,427,200
San Francisco	189,867	243,400	.....	.....
Seattle	769,500	209,760	.....	.....
Superior	2,514,953	2,681,792	1,049,166	778,308
Toledo	1,393,700	470,235	321,795	169,450
Wichita	979,500	411,000	904,500	1,152,000

*Exports.

Contract Grain Stocks in Chicago

Contract stocks of wheat in public elevators in Chicago increased 266,000 bu. last week and corn decreased 178,000 bu., oats 100,000 bu. and rye 52,000 bu. Details follow:

	Week	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Wheat	13,639,000	13,373,000	10,817,000
Corn	580,000	758,000	661,000
Oats	384,000	484,000	355,000
Rye	943,000	995,000	4,493,000

The estimated acreage, given over to wheat, in Russia is 94,000,000. This includes both winter and spring wheat, and it is an increase of about 10,000,000 from the acreage put out a year ago.

Visible Supply of Grain

Following is the visible supply of wheat, corn and oats in public and private warehouses at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by water, on the dates named, as compiled by secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Wheat

	1931	1930	1929	1928
Jan. 10.	191,038,000	172,207,000	134,348,000	82,102,000
Jan. 17.	189,766,000	168,583,000	130,829,000	79,515,000
Jan. 24.	190,730,000	166,228,000	129,081,000	78,445,000
Jan. 31.	191,491,000	163,495,000	126,670,000	76,604,000
Feb. 7.	192,425,000	159,684,000	124,369,000	75,795,000
Feb. 14.	194,503,000	159,052,000	123,629,000	74,219,000
Feb. 21.	195,683,000	157,444,000	123,315,000	73,380,000
Feb. 28.	196,615,000	155,550,000	123,432,000	71,357,000
Mar. 7.	197,878,000	155,729,000	123,937,000	69,849,000
Mar. 14.	199,714,000	153,561,000	123,514,000	69,297,000
Mar. 21.	201,733,000	151,252,000	123,213,000	68,660,000
Mar. 28.	202,497,000	149,385,000	122,572,000	67,364,000
Apr. 4.	201,832,000	146,548,000	122,119,000	66,357,000
Apr. 11.	199,561,000	143,519,000	121,250,000	65,151,000
Apr. 18.	197,731,000	139,594,000	118,246,000	63,620,000

Corn

	1931	1930	1929	1928
Jan. 10.	16,276,000	12,143,000	20,182,000	28,570,000
Jan. 17.	16,358,000	13,196,000	22,156,000	27,701,000
Jan. 24.	16,636,000	14,132,000	24,518,000	28,558,000
Jan. 31.	16,757,000	15,215,000	26,042,000	31,849,000
Feb. 7.	16,723,000	17,174,000	27,963,000	37,482,000
Feb. 14.	17,188,000	18,929,000	31,665,000	38,456,000
Feb. 21.	18,230,000	21,067,000	32,488,000	37,936,000
Feb. 28.	18,961,000	22,667,000	33,302,000	40,998,000
Mar. 7.	20,285,000	24,220,000	34,168,000	44,147,000
Mar. 14.	21,182,000	24,745,000	34,298,000	45,542,000
Mar. 21.	20,695,000	24,497,000	34,539,000	44,154,000
Mar. 28.	20,548,000	23,532,000	34,150,000	43,856,000
Apr. 4.	20,447,000	23,336,000	33,583,000	41,320,000
Apr. 11.	19,644,000	23,380,000	33,470,000	40,960,000
Apr. 18.	18,703,000	23,641,000	30,853,000	37,388,000

Oats

	1931	1930	1929	1928
Jan. 10.	26,907,000	26,691,000	13,032,000	20,580,000
Jan. 17.	26,814,000	26,127,000	12,996,000	20,522,000
Jan. 24.	25,350,000	25,211,000	13,101,000	20,514,000
Jan. 31.	24,565,000	24,471,000	13,611,000	20,350,000
Feb. 7.	23,326,000	23,627,000	13,633,000	20,900,000
Feb. 14.	22,497,000	23,194,000	14,432,000	20,824,000
Feb. 21.	21,591,000	22,661,000	14,593,000	20,407,000
Feb. 28.	21,229,000	21,673,000	14,898,000	19,791,000
Mar. 7.	20,332,000	20,449,000	14,671,000	18,769,000
Mar. 14.	19,675,000	19,573,000	13,925,000	17,660,000
Mar. 21.	18,740,000	18,777,000	13,119,000	16,970,000
Mar. 28.	17,751,000	18,349,000	12,609,000	15,746,000
Apr. 4.	16,966,000	17,860,000	11,200,000	14,900,000
Apr. 11.	15,836,000	17,439,000	11,110,000	13,676,000
Apr. 18.	14,788,000	16,724,000	10,484,000	12,490,000

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for July delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows:

	Apr. 8	Apr. 9	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 20	Apr. 21
Wheat												
Chicago	61⅜	61½	62¼	62⅞	63⅞	63¼	64⅜	63⅞	64¼	65⅛	64	64½
Winnipeg	59¼	59¾	60¼	61½	62¼	61⅝	63½	63⅜	64	65⅜	64⅛	64⅛
Liverpool	63	63⅞	63⅞	64⅜	65¾	65¾	66⅞	66⅜	67⅜	68⅝	66⅞	66⅜
Kansas City	54⅝	54⅞	55⅜	56¼	57¼	56¾	57¾	57⅛	57½	58¼	57¼	58
Minneapolis	70⅞	70¾	71⅛	72	72¾	72¼	72⅝	72½	72¼	72⅝	71⅞	72¼
Duluth, durum	65¼	66⅜	67⅝	69⅞	71⅝	70¾	70	70¼	70¾	71½	70⅜	69½
Omaha	53½	53½	54⅛	54⅞	55⅞	55⅜	56⅝	56	56⅜	57⅛	56	....
St. Louis	59⅛	59⅛	59⅝	60⅜	61¼	60⅝	60⅝	61¼	61½	61⅜	61¼	....
Milwaukee	61⅜	61⅝	62¼	62⅞	63⅞	63¼	64½	64	64¼	65¼	64	....
Corn												
Chicago	62¼	62⅜	62⅝	62¾	63¼	63⅛	63½	63½	62⅝	62¾	62⅛	62⅝
Kansas City	58⅛	58½	58¾	58½	59	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58	57⅞	57⅜	57⅝
Minneapolis	58	57⅞	57½	58⅛	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58¼	58	57½	57⅜
Omaha	55⅜	55½	56⅛	56¼	56¾	56¾	57	57	56½	56½	55½	....
St. Louis	62½	62½	62¾	62¾	63	63¼	63½	63⅜	62¾	62⅞	62¼	....
Milwaukee	62⅜	62½	62⅝	62¾	63⅜	63¼	63⅜	63½	62¾	62⅞	62⅛	....
Oats												
Chicago	30⅜	30⅜	30⅞	30⅞	31¼	31⅛	31⅜	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	30¾	30¼
Winnipeg	27¼	27⅝	28	28⅝	28½	28⅞	29½	29¾	29⅝	30	29½	29⅝
Minneapolis	27⅜	27⅝	28⅜	28½	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	28⅞	29	29⅛	28⅝	28⅜
Milwaukee	30⅜	30½	30¾	30¾	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31⅛	31¼	30¾	....
Rye												
Chicago	38¼	38¼	38¼	39	39½	39¾	39¾	39⅞	39⅞	40¼	39½	39¼
Minneapolis	34⅛	34⅛	34⅝	34¾	35¼	35⅛	35⅜	35½	35¾	36¼	35⅛	34¾
Winnipeg	32⅞	33	33¼	34	34¾	34¼	35⅜	34⅞	35⅝	35⅝	34⅞	35¾
Duluth	34⅛	34	33¼	34⅝	34⅞	35	35⅜	35⅞	36	36¼	35¾	34¾
Barley												
Minneapolis	35	35⅛	35⅛	35⅞	36⅞	37	36⅞	37⅜	37½	38	37⅜	38
Winnipeg	28½	29	28⅞	29¾	30⅜	30¼	31	30¾	31⅛	31½	31⅛	31⅞

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are aways welcome.

Huffton, S. D., Apr. 11.—Not any grain remains in the farmers' hands.—W. M. Bossart, Putney Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Middle Point, O., Apr. 8.—Thirty-five per cent of the oats, wheat and rye is still on the farms because of the low price of oats and wheat, causing the farmer to nail up his cribs until higher prices or the next crop. Oats and rye are below the cost of production. There is a good market for hay at highest prices and the farmers' barns are about empty.—H. G. Pollock, Pollock Grain Co.

Canadian Grain in U. S.

The following table exhibits the quantities of bonded grain stored in the United States reported last week compared with the same week one and two years ago.

	Apr. 18, 1931	Apr. 19, 1930	Apr. 20, 1929
Wheat	7,137,000	20,165,000	21,158,000
Oats	4,000	361,000	450,000
Rye	321,000	426,000	400,000
Barley	313,000	2,737,000	1,645,000

Oats Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1930, in bus., were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore	49,622	39,549	.....	.....
Chicago	832,000	1,292,000	1,958,000	1,828,000
Cincinnati	422,000	294,000	400,000	352,000
Denver	28,000	70,000	22,000	16,000
Duluth	255,666	143,010	.....	5,400
Ft. William	1,122,691	214,832	322,000	308,427
Ft. Worth	176,000	246,000	72,000	124,000
Hutchinson	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	674,000	918,000	960,000	1,100,000
Kansas City	512,000	692,000	314,000	598,000
Milwaukee	124,540	172,140	388,500	637,950
Minneapolis	893,610	908,570	1,607,500	1,889,250
New Orleans	96,967	49,974	29,657	37,676
New York	136,400	149,000	.....	.....
Omaha	378,000	1,020,000	360,000	1,128,000
Peoria	336,600	519,900	1,060,800	676,800
Philadelphia	44,827	25,932	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	81,700	66,500	20,010	609
St. Joseph	240,000	182,000	122,000	50,000
St. Louis	2,226,400	2,004,800	2,102,200	1,908,800
San Francisco	49,875	56,125	.....	.....
Seattle	70,500	16,500	.....	.....
Superior	81,129	49,859	17,300	123,855
Toledo	361,530	541,910	402,095	492,520
Wichita	.....	16,500	.....	10,500

Rye Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1930, in bus., were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore	24,072	7,993	.....	.....
Chicago	48,000	80,000	248,000	31,000
Cincinnati	1,400	8,400	1,400	16,800
Denver	4,500	1,500	.....	.....
Duluth	49,350	31,037	492,547	56,230
Ft. William	193,595	111,321	.....	.....
Hutchinson	.....	1,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	3,000	1,500	3,000	.....
Kansas City	10,500	3,000	13,500	15,000
Milwaukee	16,500	4,200	19,825	8,760
Minneapolis	200,150	459,890	515,750	336,660
New York	24,000	12,000	71,000	4,000
Omaha	12,600	7,000	12,600	9,800
Peoria	479,400	.....	14,400	.....
Philadelphia	.....	7,445	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	4,350	2,900	.....	.....
St. Louis	6,500	3,900	2,600	1,300
Seattle	2,500	5,000	.....	.....
Superior	24,471	22,660	345,324	57,493
Toledo	1,200	2,400	700	2,360
Wichita	.....	1,300	.....	1,300

Total Wheat Visible

The combined aggregate wheat visible supply statistics in bushels, as compiled in Bradstreet's:

1930—week ending	U. S., East of Rockies	U. S., Pacific Coast	Total U. S.
Nov. 15	205,096,000	5,324,000	210,420,000
Nov. 22	205,000,000	5,156,000	210,156,000
Nov. 29	202,475,000	5,004,000	207,479,000
Dec. 6	197,501,000	4,510,000	202,011,000
Dec. 13	196,507,000	4,283,000	200,790,000
Dec. 20	194,373,000	4,255,000	198,628,000
Dec. 27	194,451,000	4,285,000	198,736,000
Jan. 3	195,716,000	4,291,000	200,007,000
Jan. 10	197,419,000	4,910,000	202,329,000
Jan. 17	196,388,000	5,100,000	201,488,000
Jan. 24	196,804,000	5,495,000	202,299,000
Jan. 31	197,219,000	5,318,000	202,537,000
Feb. 7	198,042,000	6,775,000	204,817,000
Feb. 14	200,111,000	5,907,000	206,018,000
Feb. 21	201,083,000	6,217,000	207,300,000
Feb. 28	201,862,000	6,240,000	208,102,000
Mar. 7	202,833,000	6,612,000	209,445,000
Mar. 14	204,707,000	6,643,000	211,350,000
Mar. 21	206,648,000	6,563,000	213,211,000
Mar. 28	207,138,000	6,472,000	213,610,000
Apr. 4	206,610,000	6,442,000	213,052,000
Apr. 11	203,896,000	6,586,000	210,482,000

1930—week ending	Canada	Total U. S. and Canada, both Coasts	U. K. 2 and afloat (Broomhall)
Nov. 15	191,203,000	401,623,000	58,700,000
Nov. 22	195,840,000	405,996,000	62,200,000
Nov. 29	197,998,000	405,477,000	59,800,000
Dec. 6	198,315,000	400,326,000	58,800,000
Dec. 13	203,395,000	404,185,000	54,300,000
Dec. 20	204,657,000	403,285,000	52,700,000
Dec. 27	206,693,000	405,429,000	49,000,000
Jan. 3	205,854,000	405,861,000	49,000,000
Jan. 10	203,165,000	405,494,000	44,700,000
Jan. 17	200,245,000	401,733,000	46,500,000
Jan. 24	195,711,000	398,010,000	48,000,000
Jan. 31	193,858,000	396,395,000	53,200,000
Feb. 7	190,500,000	395,317,000	58,100,000
Feb. 14	186,541,000	392,559,000	66,200,000
Feb. 21	184,282,000	391,582,000	70,600,000
Feb. 28	183,704,000	391,806,000	71,000,000
Mar. 7	184,210,000	393,655,000	68,100,000
Mar. 14	182,254,000	393,604,000	68,600,000
Mar. 21	181,747,000	394,958,000	66,800,000
Mar. 28	180,253,000	393,863,000	65,700,000
Apr. 4	177,991,000	391,043,000	60,000,000
Apr. 11	176,963,000	387,445,000	55,800,000

Total American, Canadian, afloat and British visible supply:

1930—			
Nov. 15	460,323,000	Jan. 31	449,595,000
Nov. 22	468,196,000	Feb. 7	453,417,000
Nov. 29	465,277,000	Feb. 14	458,759,000
Dec. 6	459,126,000	Feb. 21	462,182,000
Dec. 13	458,485,000	Feb. 28	462,806,000
Dec. 20	455,985,000	Mar. 7	461,755,000
Dec. 27	454,429,000	Mar. 14	462,204,000
Jan. 3	454,861,000	Mar. 21	461,758,000
Jan. 10	450,194,000	Mar. 28	459,563,000
Jan. 17	448,233,000	Apr. 4	451,043,000
Jan. 24	446,010,000	Apr. 11	443,245,000

Chicago Grain Stocks

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago decreased 269,000 bu. last week, corn 968,000 bu., oats 495,000 bu., rye 91,000 bu. and barley 403,000 bu. Details follow, last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public	Private	*Total	Last yr.
Wheat	14,332	8,993	26,494,000	21,107,000
Corn	580	3,878	4,458,000	5,365,000
Oats	384	2,380	3,709,000	2,265,000
Rye	943	1,715	3,806,000	9,133,000
Barley	151	612	1,040,000	338,000

*Includes 3,169,000 bu. wheat, 945,000 bu. oats, 1,148,000 bu. rye, and 277,000 bu. barley afloat.

U. S. Grains in Canada

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics reports the following amount of U. S. grain in store on Apr. 10, 1931, and the corresponding weeks in 1930 and 1929:

	Apr. 10, 1931	Apr. 11, 1930	Apr. 12, 1929
Wheat	5,234,480	5,728,479	1,607,850
Oats	577,460	2,377,801	234,757
Barley	256,748	922,753	86,766
Rye	2,118,305	2,750,566	1,332,178
Corn	355,827	99,246	219,644
Total	8,542,820	11,698,845	3,481,075

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Louisville, Ky., Apr. 14.—Large acreage is being planted in Kentucky to feedingstuffs, such as timothy, clover, red top, orchard, bluegrass, cow peas and soy beans, millet, cane seed, sudan, etc.—A. W. Williams.

Huffton, S. D., Apr. 11.—Acreage of durum, 40%; of wheat, 20%; of corn, 30%; of barley, 05%, of oats, 05%. The soil is in fine shape; plenty of moisture; they are sowing wheat now.—W. M. Bossart, Putney Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Alliance, Neb.—A species of cut worm has destroyed more than a thousand acres of wheat in the vicinity of Hemingford, and is now causing farmers in this section much concern. Armies of the worms move across wheat fields taking a swath of 15 to 20 feet wide in a single day. The mild open winter has permitted the eggs to hatch, whereas ordinarily the eggs are killed and the loss to crops is light, crop experts say.

Middle Point, O., Apr. 8.—The total acreage of wheat and rye in Van Wert County came through the winter in perfect condition with all fields green and no acreage abandon. Corn acreage will be increased to about 10% and oats acreage will be lessened 10%. A large amount of clover and timothy seed will be sown as usual. The soy bean acreage will be increased possibly 20%. The spring wheat, oat and barley seeding will be completed by April 15 and the early sown wheat, barley and oats are appearing thru the ground; 90% of the spring plowing was done during the fall and winter. Other work is 20% above normal completion. The meadows and pastures are in good condition and the stock is being turned out. It looks to the writer as tho we would have another large crop of corn, oats, hay and straw in this Egypt of North America, again this year.—H. G. Pollock, Pollock Grain Co.

Corn Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1930, in bus., were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore	77,925	92,088	.....	.....
Chicago	5,601,000	5,892,000	2,110,000	2,907,000
Cincinnati	529,500	462,000	267,000	388,500
Denver	933,000	1,215,000	372,000	343,500
Duluth	35,709	16,595	.....	.....
Ft. William	.....	.....	2,573	.....
*Ft. Worth	230,000	680,000	30,000	76,500
Hutchinson	163,750	263,750	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,256,000	1,680,000	1,845,000	1,297,500
Kansas City	2,763,000	2,428,500	2,230,500	2,118,000
Milwaukee	997,500	1,046,360	420,929	699,847
Minneapolis	757,110	916,490	1,029,820	762,060
New Orleans	55,398	140,086	32,767	92,281
New York	160,500	87,000	.....	.....
Omaha	1,663,200	2,095,800	2,200,800	2,340,800
Peoria	657,000	1,873,300	578,250	1,076,300
Philadelphia	28,066	13,372	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	64,800	144,000	151	.....
St. Joseph	1,218,000	1,027,500	817,500	847,500
St. Louis	2,052,200	2,230,000	1,442,000	1,534,400
San Francisco	45,821	103,428	.....	.....
Seattle	67,500	95,000	.....	.....
Superior	26,453	12,489	.....	.....
Toledo	76,250	110,000	10,395	4,770
Wichita	198,900	370,500	89,700	319,800

*Snap corn receipts added.

The U. S. D. A. estimates the world's carryover of wheat as of July 1, 1931, at 762,000,000 bus., compared with 654,000,000 bus. on July 1, 1930.

The sale price at Galveston on Farm Board wheat has been raised to 84c.

Government buying of old crop cash wheat is expected to stop about the middle of June when new wheat preponderates in the receipts.

Barley Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1930, in bus., were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore	195,949	3,180	*92,695	*
Chicago	200,000	448,000	389,000	158,000
Cincinnati	8,000	9,600	17,600	.....
Denver	35,200	67,200	.....	9,600
Duluth	51,713	64,703	.....	95,050
Ft. William	214,219	143,268	3,384	106,882
Ft. Worth	8,000	62,400	46,400	38,400
Hutchinson	3,750	20,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	1,500	4,500	.....
Kansas City	38,400	104,000	153,600	107,200
Milwaukee	661,875	786,595	224,750	291,000
Minneapolis	918,940	1,238,450	1,250,180	1,101,950
New Orleans	1,600	.....	1,600	28.800
New York	144,900	25,500	109,000	78,000
Omaha	16,000	41,600	72,000	86,400
Peoria	332,800	345,200	57,400	65,800
Philadelphia	55,768	.....	53,253	.....
Portland, Ore.	18,750	25,000	.....	.....
St. Joseph	7,000	19,250	7,000	22,750
St. Louis	236,800	49,600	70,400	33,600
San Francisco	635,083	929,666	.....	541,708
Seattle	40,000	11,250	.....	.....
Superior	33,190	55,768	10,750	95,000
Toledo	3,600	3,600	.....	1,655
Wichita	10,400	20,800	6,500	15,600

*Exports.

Vancouver's Grain Shipments

The monthly report of the Vancouver, B. C. Merchants' Exchange shows the season's shipments to March 31, to have totaled 52,644,746 bushels, against 33,561,442 for the same period last year, 77,261,498, for the same period two years ago, and 55,806,253, for the same period three years ago. March, 1931 shipments to Europe amounted to 4,542,391 bushels, while March shipments to the Orient amounted to 1,489,899.

Of the shipments to the Orient 63,333 bushels were No. 1 Northern; 291,667 bushels were No. 2 Northern; 453,499 bushels were No. 3 Northern, the remainder being 4, 5 and feed grain and including 90,000 bushels of oats.

Government Com'ite Forecasts Low Prices for Wheat

The Wheat Advisory Com'ite of the Federal Farm Board after a conference at Chicago filed with the Board Apr. 14 a resolution stating that

"The present indications are, that with an average wheat crop this year prices obtainable will be far below the cost of production, causing great loss and hardship to American farmers."

The com'ite thrummed on the same old string of curtailing production. Regulating the flow of grain to the market was advocated.

Stocks of Wheat on Farms on April 1

Washington, D. C., Apr. 16.—The estimated farm stocks of wheat on April 1, 1931, were 114,983,000 bus., compared with 102,352,000 bus. on April 1, 1930, 117,664,000 bus. on April 1, 1929, and a 5-year average (1926-1930) of 97,179,000 bus.

The government of Soviet Russia is to exchange wheat for 2,000 motor trucks from Italy, through an arrangement with the Italian government, according to Commercial Attache Mowatt M. Mitchell, Rome, in a report to the Department of Commerce.

The probable crop of hard red winter wheat in 1931 is indicated at about 405,000,000 bus., compared with 365,578,000 bus. in 1930; of soft red winter at about 194,000,000 bus., compared with 194,153,000 bus., and of fall-sown types of white wheat at about 45,000,000 bus., compared with 44,606,000 bus. produced in 1930.

U. S. Wheat Growers Must Accept Export Price

Jas. C. Stone, the new chairman of the Federal Farm Board, evidently does not intend to go on indefinitely bleeding the taxpayer to pay a high price for wheat and sell abroad at a loss.

The $1 a bushel corn ideas of former chairman Legge are now out of the picture. The Farm Board is not going to do any more fixing of prices on commodities of which the United States normally produces a surplus. In a public address Chairman Stone said, recently:

As its name implies, the agricultural marketing act has to do with the marketing of farm products. It is not in any sense a "relief" measure and should not be considered as such. The term "relief" implies somebody is going to be made a present of something. There is nothing of that kind in the law we are administering. Government assistance to farmers is authorized, but it is limited to those who are willing to help themselves by cooperating with their neighbors in dealing with their common economic problems.

After having considered a great many proposals, we see no escape from this conclusion. If we produce a surplus we must take the consequences. Therefore, the Board renews its recommendation to wheat growers that they adjust production gradually downward to a domestic market basis.

Will Not Buy 1931 Wheat?

The Farm Board has announced that it would not authorize the Grain Stabilization Corp'n to make stabilization purchases of the 1931 wheat crop. Just what authority the farm Board may have to say what the Stabilization Corp'n may or may not do is not quite clear, for there is nothing in the Marketing Act to indicate its complete subservience to the Board, except that it had to agree to "adopt such by-laws as the Board may from time to time require."

However, the Act itself tells the Stabilization Corp'ns what they may do, in the following language:

Any stabilization corporation for an agricultural commodity (1) may act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members in preparing, handling, storing, processing and merchandising for their account any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products, and (2) for the purpose of controlling any surplus in the commodity in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1, may prepare, purchase, handle, store, process, and merchandise, otherwise than for the account of its stockholders or members, any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products whether or not such commodity or products are acquired from its stockholders or members.

Of course the Farm Board has its fingers on the Federal purse strings, and the corporation could not do much without government money. Still it is privately incorporated, with various cooperative organizations as stockholders, and so far as the law is concerned, could sell some of its present holdings and use the money to buy 1931 crop wheat. If in such operation a loss should be sustained, the stockholders or members would not be subject to assessment, the deficit being paid by the Farm Board, as a loan from the revolving fund.

It would seem that under the Marketing Act these stabilization corporations could prove to be very "expensive bulls in the china shop," if they so desired, and with no one, apparently empowered to corral them. The Act provides no means for their dissolution.

Apprehension as to weather adverse to the new crop made itself felt in buying of the September future, which during the past two weeks has lost most of its 2c discount under Chicago July wheat, the large supply of cash operating against an advance in the nearby delivery.

Hearing by Canadian Royal Commission

The commission appointed by the government of the Dominion to determine "What effect, if any, has the dealing in grain futures upon the price received by the producer," had its first meeting at Winnipeg, Man., Apr. 13, and after visiting Regina Apr. 17, and Calgary Apr. 18, returned to Winnipeg Apr. 21.

Hearings will be held at Minneapolis and Chicago. Among those scheduled to appear at Chicago are Alonzo Taylor of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University; Alexander Legge and J. W. T. Duvel of the grain futures administration at Washington.

The commission consisted of Sir Josiah Stamp, G.B.E., Chief Justice J. T. Brown, King's bench division, of the supreme court of Saskatchewan, and W. Sanford Evans, Winnipeg.

This is the eleventh of similar inquiries that have been launched in Canada during the past 30 years.

Chairman Stamp will sail from New York for home Apr. 29.

Annual Meeting of Stabilization Corporation

The Grain Stabilization Corporation, which is financed entirely by the United States Government, and controlled by the Federal Farm Board, held its first annual meeting at Chicago Apr. 8.

Geo. S. Milnor was re-elected pres. The directors are C. E. Huff, Salina, Kan.; Bert H. Lang, St. Louis, Mo.; W. I. Beam, Chicago; W. H. Settle, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. M. Chilton, Chicago, and S. J. Wilmer, Rosalia, Wash. They chose J. M. Chilton, W. C. Engel, P. D. Bartlett and W. I. Beam, vice presidents; Mr. Beam, treas.; C. E. Huff, sec'y and C. D. Bowman and Frank Jaquith, assistant sec'ys.

Mr. Milnor stated that "No change in the previously announced policies of the corporation has been made or is contemplated."

He disclosed that 112,000,000 bus. of grain had been bought during the year ended Feb. 28 by the government agencies, and that 25,000,000 bus. of elevator storage had been acquired thru lease or purchase.

Schools of Instructions for Nebraska Buyers

Officials of the College of Agriculture and the Federal Grain Supervisors of Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha are joined in a series of five meetings during the last week in May, and have asked the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n to cooperate with them in rallying attendance.

The program will convince you of the importance of these meetings. The places and dates are as follows: Chadron, May 25; Sidney, May 26; McCook, May 27, Grand Island, May 28; Superior, May 29.

The All Day Program follows:

9:00 to 9:45	Grain grading factors—W. P. Carroll, Chicago.
9:45 to 10:30	Grain Inspection on Omaha Market—Harry Clark, Omaha.
10:30 to 11:15	Supervision of Grain Grading—H. E. Nelson, Omaha.
11:15 to 12:00	Demonstration of Moisture Testing—D. L. Morris, Kansas City.
12:00 to 1:30	Luncheon.
1:30 to 2:15	Production of Quality Grains—D. L. Gross, College of Agriculture.
2:15 to 3:00	Elevator Accounting—Harold Hedges, College of Agriculture.

How Liverpool Eyes Farm Board Wheat Stocks

Should the Farm Board decide to cease buying after the end of May, electing merely to go on carrying its load of 200,000,000 bus. into the new season, what will be the lot of the American farmers with a surplus of new wheat to sell next autumn and nowhere to store it and with European ports full up with Argentine, Australian and Canadian wheat, to say nothing of Russian offers of new crop.

We do not think we are exaggerating the United States position in the least by reckoning the Farm Board holdings will total 200 million bushels at the end of May. We draw attention to the receipts, now running twice as heavily as they were last year at this time, and then there is the constant lure of 81 cents or more for May delivery compared with 65c for July. Will any farmer hold back a single bushel of wheat under such conditions, or will any baker carry a single sack of flour not required for current trade? The position looks very bad indeed for the Farm Board and undoubtedly the wheat is a menace to the international market now, for the U. S. Government may suddenly realize that selling abroad is inevitable, and decide to revise its wheat policy.

The smashing of the international market may be delayed, but as far as one can see now, the effect of the unloading will be quite as bad in the autumn, as it would be in the spring and summer.—Corn Trade News, Liverpool.

Unevenly Mixed Loading of Grain Cars

Harry R. Clark, chief inspector and weighmaster of the Grain Exchange, reports that during the last three months Omaha has received an unusual number of cars irregularly loaded or plugged.

He cautions shippers who may be new to the business that under the government rules it is the duty of the licensed inspector to give the entire car the grade of the lowest quality found therein. Buyers thus are enabled to force shippers to take heavy discounts.

Farmers may be sweeping their bins to take advantage of the higher prices for cash compared with futures, and buyers should be on guard against inferior quality.

Annual Meeting of Farmers National Grain Corporation

At the annual meeting of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, Apr. 8, the board of directors was reduced from 19 to 15, leaving no direct representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union and the Farmers Equity Union.

All the other officers and directors were re-elected. Jess Wade of Ogden, Utah, was added to the board to represent grain growers of the intermountain region. The officers are: C. E. Huff, Salina, Kan., pres.; John Manley, Enid, Okla., vice pres.; W. H. Settle, Indianapolis, Ind., sec'y, and Walter I. Beam, Chicago, treas. George S. Milnor was re-employed as general manager. No changes were made in the corporation's executive com'ite.

The net income for the fiscal year ending Feb. 28 was $666,266, 50 per cent of which was set aside as a reserve. A dividend of 6 per cent was declared to the 26 stockholding co-operatives, and the remainder is to be distributed in paid up stock as patronage dividends.

Changes were made in the by-laws. Instead of making nominations of directors from the floor they will be made by a com'ite named by the president. The annual meeting date was changed from April to August, and the closing of the fiscal year was changed to May 31.

A survey is to be made at once of the condition of Farm Board wheat in storage, it is understood. First, place the managers of the Stabilization Corpt'n in a padded cell.

The German reichstag has enacted a law extending to the government, for one year, the authority to modify import duties on rye, wheat, barley, oats, and dried beans, peas, and lentils. In using this authority, the government must prevent an increase of bread prices above the average for the last six months.

Time to Plow His Own Furrow



All over the country hard-headed dirt farmers are beginning to figure that it's about time for them to come to their own rescue with all the shrewdness and energy they've got. Political panaceas don't seem to be panning out so well this season.

Future Trading Indispensable Says Banker

F. W. Ross, of the Bank of Nova Scotia and chairman of the Western sub-section of the Canadian Bankers Ass'n, testified as follows before the Royal Commission now conducting the investigation into the effect on prices of future trading:

The abolition of the option market would seriously affect the financing of the grain movement. The chances of a rise or fall in market prices of grain must be taken by someone immediately the farmer disposes of his crop, and it happens that there is always a sufficiency of speculators willing to take these chances. If it were not so, the elevator companies would have to step into the breach and instead of conducting a purely merchandising business, as is now the case, carry the grain subject to the fluctuations of the market.

The possible effects of such a situation would be: (1) That grain dealers would seek to protect themselves against the risk of a fall in prices by reducing their price to the farmer, and (2) that many grain dealers would seek to avoid the risk of carrying grain, and take their profit from an immediate turnover, the ultimate result of which would be to hurry our grain to the market even faster than has hitherto been the case.

A further and serious result of the abolition of an option market would be the necessity for a marked curtailment of banking credit to grain dealers. Because of the safeguard afforded by the Grain Exchange for hedging grain purchases, grain dealers are able to borrow from banks against grain holdings with a margin of only 10 per cent to 15 per cent. If the Banks' customers were not protected against the risk of a fall in price, obviously it would be necessary for the banks to exact a much larger margin—indeed, during a period of abnormally high prices the margin required might be such as to seriously cramp the smaller grain dealers, and so lessen the competition among buyers of grain.

Washington Burocrats Expand Activities

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, already greatly overmanned and expending vast sums in the support of tens of thousands of employes, has announced the creation of a large number of additional jobs.

Additional supervisors will be hired to maintain offices in the Middle West in connection with the administration of the Grain Standards Act.

The staff of inspectors for the inspection and licensing of warehouses under the U. S. Warehouse Act will be expanded.

The department will begin a market inspection service on canned fruits and vegetables. The grading service on poultry, beans and meats will be increased.

Market news service on live stock and meats will be extended to additional small cities. A leased wire will be operated in the market news service to Ogden, Utah, in addition to the extensive leased wires for which the taxpayers now are assessed.

The Department's efforts to forecast prices have been so unsuccessful it is now forbidden by law to forecast cotton prices; but more men are to be hired to attempt to solve the problem of trends of prices, production and consumption in the marketing and distribution of farm products.

This governmental waste once started never stops for the reason the taxpayer is too far removed from the scene of the waste to put a stop to it; and those who draw the salaries can always point out some plausible reason for their existence. It is immaterial to them that for every $100 of expense there is but $1 of benefit to the public.

Strasser & Koenig, of Vienna and Budapest, once one of the largest grain concerns in Central Europe, are financially embarrassed and will discontinue business.

Terminal Elevator at Sorel, Quebec

The North American Elevators Limited chose the Sorel site for this elevator property because of its strategic location, being 50 miles nearer the ocean freight traffic than Montreal—on a peninsula between the Richelieu River and the Lanctot Basin. Lake boats from the St. Lawrence River turn into the Basin for unloading by two traveling marine towers, each having a capacity of approximately 25,000 bushels per hour. Ocean draft vessels dock along the opposite side of the house to receive their cargoes. The four shipping galleries receive grain from four shipping legs, each with a rated capacity of 25,000 bus. an hour and an actual maximum discharge of about 40,000 bus. develops speed in transfer operations. With several legs working at once and shipping spouts shooting from fifty to eighty tons of grain a minute into the hold, even a very large freighter sinks rapidly before the eyes of any witness on the concrete dock alongside.

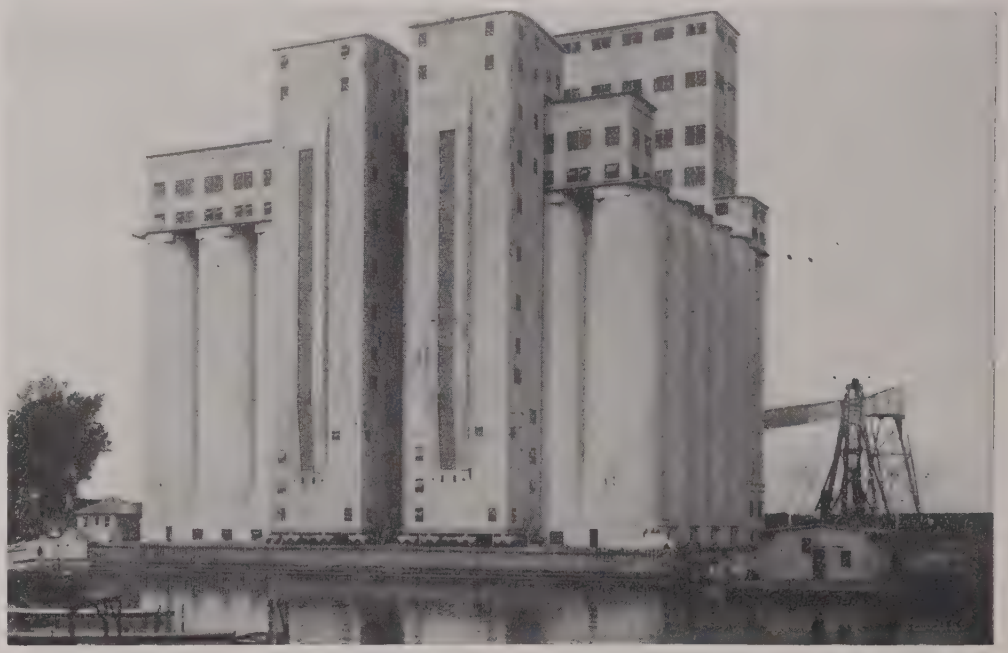
The present storage unit capacity is approximately 2,100,000 bus. On either side of this unit space has been allowed for an additional 2,000,000 bus. annex so the eventual capacity will be over 6,000,000 bus.

THE MARINE LEGS are of the cross head type and have 95 ft. centers. These are operated by 100 H.P. motors set directly on the cross head frames. A 10 H.P. motor, which is reversible, operates the pusher to push the marine legs out from the vertical position. Each leg is equipped with a set of ship shovels operating by 20 H.P. motors, and the marine legs are hoisted by a 30 H.P. motor. The marine towers are constructed of structural steel frame work with corrugated siding. These towers stand 164 ft. high above the dock and travel over double tracks by means of 25 H.P. motors. The marine legs deliver grain to garners above 400 bushel scales which have 500 bushel garners below. These deliver to lofter legs having 152 ft. centers. The lofter legs are operated by 125 H.P. motors. There are a double row of 18 in. buckets on each lofter leg. The lofter legs distribute to traveling spouts in the transfer gallery, delivering to two 42″ reversible belt conveyors from which grain is tripped to either of the four receiving belts over storage bins. The belt conveyors having four pulley trippers on them are operated by 25 H.P. reversible motors.

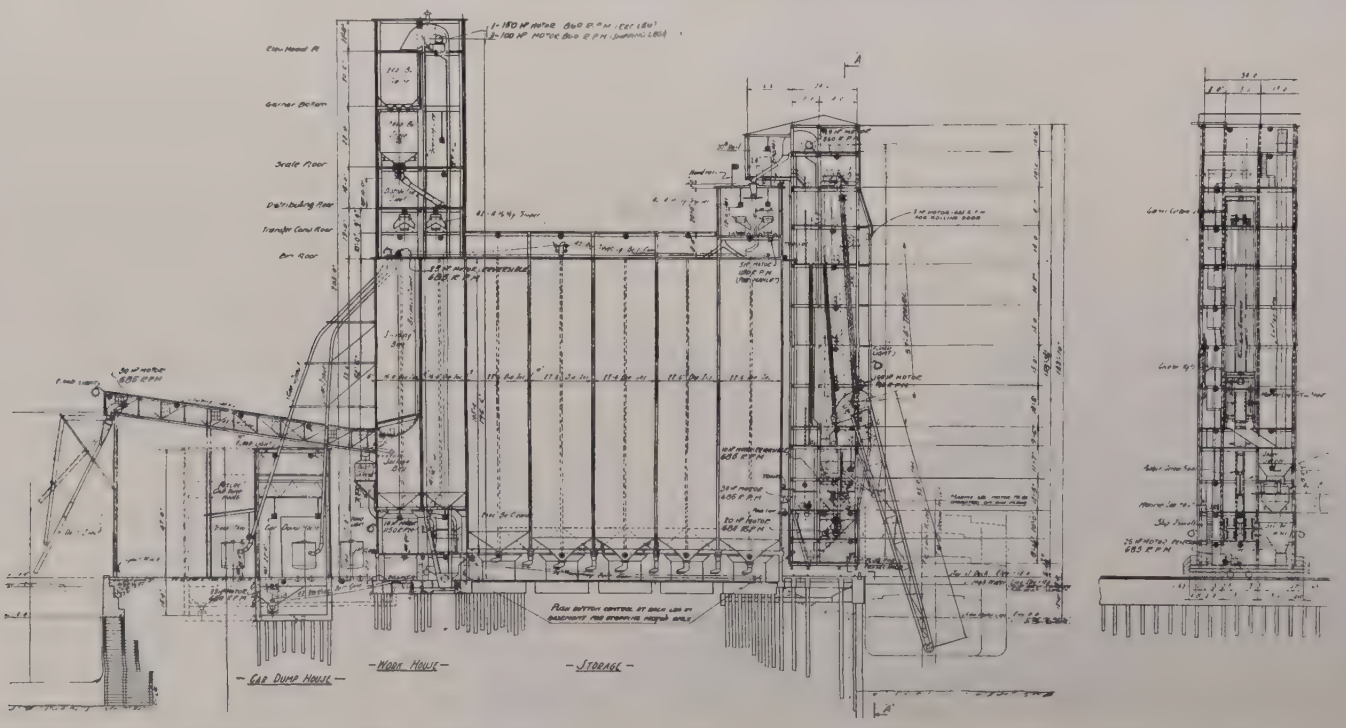
OCEAN BOATS on the opposite side of the house are loaded by four 48″ belts traveling through the four shipping galleries. These are operated by 30 H.P. motors. Each gallery can be fed direct with grain from three bins, and this is one of the principal factors making for speedy discharge in the Sorel house.

This huge transfer elevator is equipped to receive grain from cars as well as boats. The car dumper can handle from six to ten cars an hour, the exact number depending, of course, on the car switching speed. Contact with the Canadian National rails gives this house a year around operating schedule as the close of navigation stops only a part of its trade. From the car dump grain is handled through hoppers to a 42″ receiving belt conveyor delivering to the receiving leg. Two power shovels also are provided for this section of the plant to handle cars independent of the car dumper.

THE WORKING HOUSE, which is 205

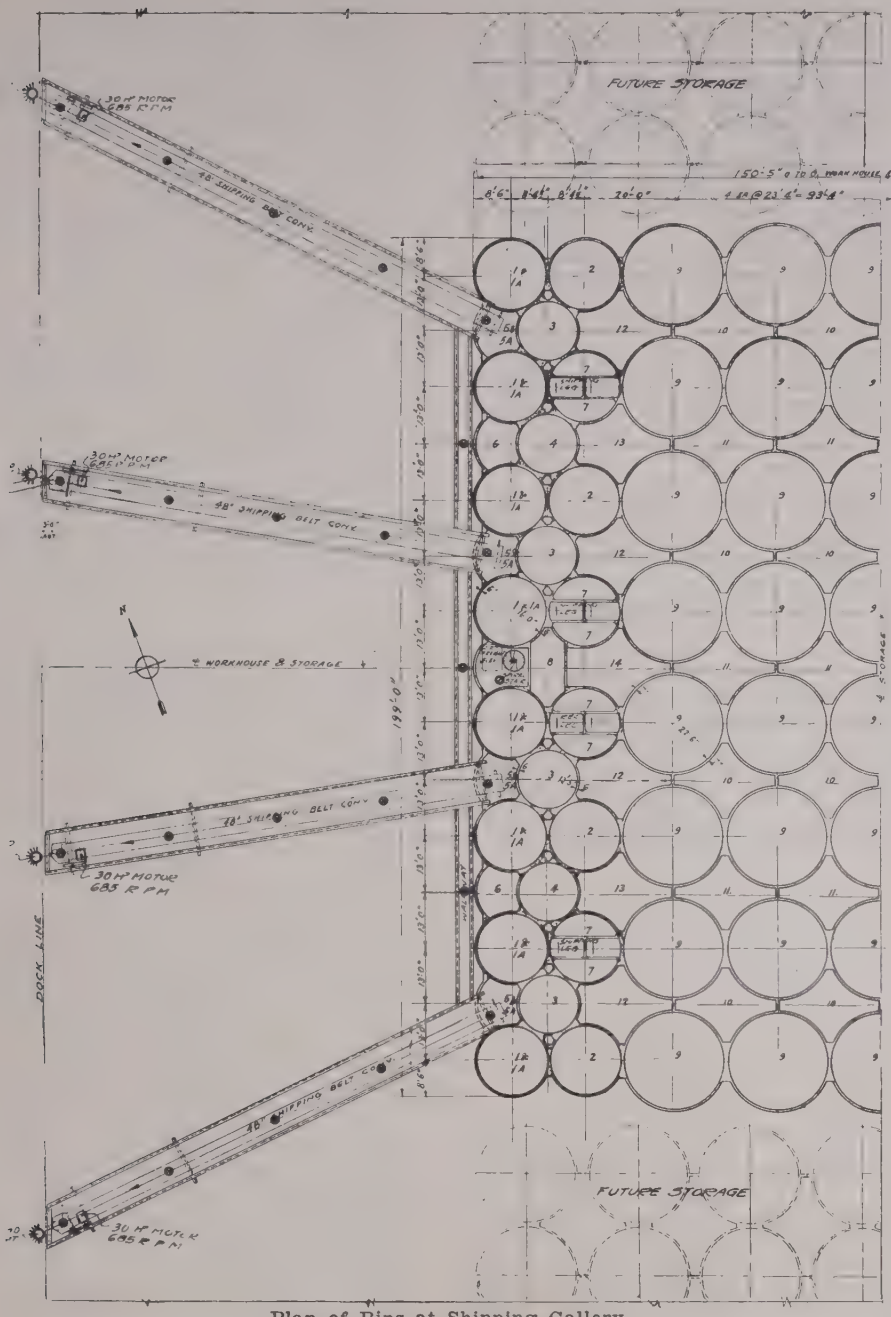


2,000,000 bu. Concrete Elevator of North American Elevators, Ltd., at Sorel, Quebec



Present Dock, Car Dump House, Work House, Storage Annex, Marine Tower and Section thru Marine Tower of North American Elevators, Ltd., at Sorel, Que.

[See facing page.]



Plan of Bins at Shipping Gallery

ft. high, contains one receiving and three shipping legs, 22 cylindrical bins 16 ft. in diameter and 7 interstice bins, 2 Monitor Grain Cleaners of 2000 bus. per hour capacity. Grain from the four elevator heads is dropped to the four 2400 bu. garners, then to four 2000 bu. hopper scales from which it is spouted to bins in the workhouse or to either of two 42 inch reversible belt conveyors from which grain is tripped to any workhouse bin or to either of the four receiving belts running over storage bins. A passenger elevator runs from top to bottom floor. The receiving leg is operated by a 150 h.p. motor, the shipping legs by 100 h.p. motors.

THE STORAGE UNIT is 105 ft. high and consists of 40 silos 22½ ft. in diameter and 35 interstice bins. In the storage unit is a Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. manlift. Above the storage bins are four 42 inch receiving belts which are reversible and operated by 25 H.P. motors. Below the storage bins are eight 36 inch shipping belt conveyors operated by 15 h.p. motors.

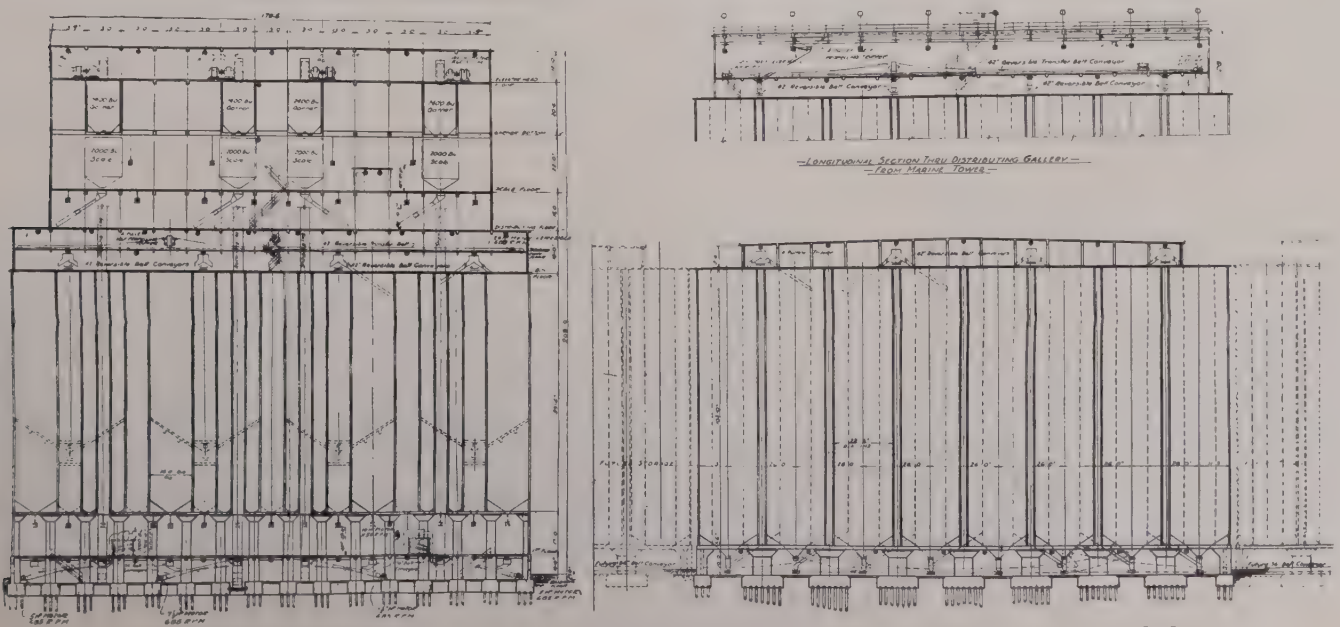
Complete telephone and signal systems have been installed to complete rapid communication between all units of the plant. Powerful flood lights facilitate night work.

The plans for all of the construction and equipment going into this house, together with all of the construction work, was done by the Macdonald Engineering Company of Canada, Ltd., a branch of the Macdonald Engineering Company.

E. G. De Gray, formerly of Toronto, is manager and L. W. Crozier is supt.

Iowa ranks first in production of more different types of agricultural products than any other state in the union. Iowa ranks first in corn, first in oats, first in hogs, first in horses, first in the number and value of fat cattle, first in the number and value of poultry, first in number and value of egg production, first in popcorn, and timothy seed, and first in total value of seed crops.

Shipment of 29,963 American tractors purchased by the Amtorg Trading Corp. last August for the 1931 spring sowing campaign in the Soviet Union has just been completed, according to a recent announcement made by Peter A. Bogdanov, chairman of the board of directors of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. A total of 31 steamers was required to carry this machinery constituting probably the largest shipment of such equipment to any country in a similar period of time.



Longitudinal Sections thru Work House and Storage of North American Elevators, Ltd., at Sorel, Que.
[See facing page.]

Society of Elevator Superintendents Organize Technical Division

Two outstanding subjects of interest before the convention of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, held in the Sherman hotel at Chicago, April 6, 7 and 8, were education on safety measures around terminal elevators, and development of a new discovery and technical division to foster means of improving working conditions. Both subjects had their inception in the fertile mind of Oscar Olsen of Duluth, who is intensely interested in reducing the number of accidents in terminal elevators.

Reference to safety factors in terminal elevators appeared several times in the running account of the first two days of the convention, published on pages 425 and 426 of the April 8 number of Grain & Feed Journals. Discussion of the possibilities in fostering new discoveries, voiced in private gatherings almost from the start of the convention, did not appear in open meeting until the last day, of which the following is an account.

Wednesday Morning Session

OSCAR OLSEN presided at the fifth session, opening it with further discussion of accident hazards in terminal elevators, and reading a paper prepared by Frank Carlson, millwright for the Occident Terminal Co. at Duluth, on dock and elevator hazards. This appears elsewhere in this number.

DUST EXPLOSIONS

O. J. KNOEBEL, Decatur, briefly described the explosion in the starch plant of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., and his experience in just missing a dust explosion when a fire started in Elevator E at Milwaukee while he was its superintendent. Mr. Knoebel said he had never lived thru a dust explosion and expressed the opinion that had he ever been in the heart of one he doubted that he would be alive.

CAR DUMPERS

P. C. MILLER, Chicago, Cyclone Blow Pipe Co., described his idea for economically manufacturing a car dumper, provided the ass'n could get legislation compelling the railroads to fit every car used for transporting grain with a three foot door in the floor at each end.

"For years," said Mr. Miller, "the development of dumping equipment in country elevators has been more scientific than that in terminal elevators. Country elevator truck lifts and wagon lifts are simple. They lift one end of the vehicle after opening the tailgate at the other end, and the grain runs into the pit by gravity.

"The same thing would be possible in terminal elevators unloading cars if the railroads could be forced to put a three foot door at each end of all cars used for grain. Such a car could be run on a tilter operating on the same principle, the end door opened, the car tilted, and the grain would run into a shallow car unloading pit. Just a little sweeping then and the car would be clean."

HENRY RICHARDSON, Clifton, N. J., "daddy" of the car dumper in discussing this idea, said, "When just beginning with experiments on car dumpers, the same idea was presented to me, and it has reappeared countless times since.

"I was visiting a member of the railroad commission in Canada at one time and presented the idea of doors in the ends of the cars to him. He said railroads would not favor such an idea because they have found claims appear for a surprising loss of grain thru the two doors that are now used. Further that the immense weight of bulk grain, loose castings, or other freight, pressing against such doors in the ends of a car as the car was bumped about on switch tracks would so jam the doors that if they did not break down under the strain they would soon become inoperative. It would be impossible to get the railroads to co-operate."

Following a few announcements by Sec'y Clark the meeting adjourned to 2 o'clock p. m.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

J. FRANK SMITH, Chicago, presided at the sixth session, leading the discussions and introducing speakers.

R. R. ROSSING, Chicago, made the legislative com'ite report, which was accepted:

END DOOR LEGISLATION INADVISABLE

With regard to end doors in cars for unloading grain your legislative com'ite finds that determined opposition by the Transportation Com'ite of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n makes it inadvisable at this time to press for legislation requiring the railroad companies to provide end doors.

NEW DISCOVERIES: Discussion brought out that many terminal elevator superintendents have excellent ideas for mechanical equipment around elevators that would reduce labor costs, improve working conditions, or give safer operating conditions. Lack of time and money causes these benefits to be lost to the elevator operators since they are never developed. It was thought that if a fund would be provided by elevator owners such ideas could be turned over to an engineer for development thru the Society. Becoming the property of the Society, which would assume patent rights, any mechanical contrivances thus developed would be sold to member elevators without royalty charges. Such profits as might accrue would revert to the Society.

On motion made and seconded it was unanimously voted that Mr. Olsen be placed in charge of a New Discovery and Technical Division of the Society to be created.

POWER TRANSMISSION

H. G. ONSTAD, Chicago, Jas. Stewart & Co., discussed latest developments in power transmission, tracing power from the early "blind" horses to the present powerful motors direct or closely connected to the machines they run. Gear reduction sets, silent chains, ropes and other forms of power transmission were included in his talk, which is published elsewhere in this number. Mr. Onstad also referred to back-stops, remarking that solenoid brakes on the driving motors and ordinary ratchet back-stops on head or driving shafts have proven the most satisfactory.

EARL C. MOSS, consulting engineer and Chicago representative for the Morse Chain Co., talked on silent chain drives for terminal elevator power transmission, explaining how they constantly run in oil and give maximum efficiency with minimum wear.

MR. ONSTAD: While in Canada recently I found some of the Canadian elevators are using silent chain reduction sets and seem to prefer them to gears. These sets were all used on high power reductions, running from 175 h.p. up.

MR. MOSS: Lower powered reduction sets with silent chains are too costly at the present time. We are working on the proposition but so far have been unable to get the cost to a competitive basis with gears.

LAGGING on slow speed head pulleys: Discussion showed that rubber lagging on head pulleys gives the best service, and is the most economical. In the interest of fire prevention insurance companies tried some time ago to have rubber lagging replaced by asbestos, but the asbestos wore out so quickly that it was uneconomical because of replacements, and the insurance companies dropped the subject.

SPOUTING IN ELIMINATING DUST

NATHAN G. BURGSTER, Chicago: In several places I've noticed outside aerators or conditioners on elevators, square or oblong contrivances fitted with baffle plates and screened on the outside so as to permit passage of natural outside wind. A great deal of dust would naturally be eliminated from grain permitted to fall thru one of the

Some of those present at the Spring Meeting of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents



Front row, left to right: Nathan G. Burgster, Chicago; W. W. Emmons, Chicago; Oscar W. Olsen, Duluth; Hollis F. Graves, Duluth; C. W. Riley, Kansas City; P. C. Miller, Chicago; A. D. McPherson, Chicago. Back row, left to right: K. S. Ames, Chicago; V. L. Oliver, Minneapolis; O. J. Knoebel, Decatur; Wm. R. Young, Chicago; W. H. Gassler, Chicago; Jim Cook, Chicago; Gilbert Schenk, Kansas City; V. L. Fulkerson, Kansas City.

devices and the grain returning to the elevator boot would be cleaner and drier.

MR. OLSEN: Closed spouts do not permit escape of much dust within the house while the grain is in motion. Often the elevator superintendent wants to watch the grain that is running, but this can be accomplished by providing hand-holes in the spout. Several forms of hand-holes are in use and your own ingenuity will readily provide what you need.

Open spouts permit the dust to get scattered about the house too readily so that keeping the house clean is a difficult task, and the dust explosion hazard is increased.

PNEUMATIC SYSTEM FOR GRAIN

MR. SMITH: Under certain conditions we have found the pneumatic system for handling grain very efficient. This is particularly true when you want a conveying system to reach into out of the way places. Building of a conveyor tunnel and a belt conveyor is often costly if it must be built under ground and run under railroad tracks or around obstacles. In such conditions a pneumatic system is much cheaper to install.

Efficiency in a pneumatic system is about 80% for the power used if drawing grain thru creation of vacuum. When the system is used for blowing the efficiency is somewhat increased. Something to avoid is water in the pipes or handling wet grain. It is difficult to clean out a choke in a pneumatic system.

All piping joints must be air-tight and the pipe should be heavy gauge, of course. The system depends upon air pressure and the piping must be able to withstand the pressures to which it is subjected.

This system is particularly effective in unloading shallow draft barges, where a marine leg loses efficiency in the shallow depth of grain in the hold.

Capacities of pneumatic systems run from 6,000 to 12,000 bus., according to the size of piping and vacuum creating equipment used.

EXPORT SHIPPING SPOUT SPEEDS

MR. ONSTAD: The highest shipping spout capacities at present in use at export elevators are about 25,000 bus. per hour. This is thru 20-inch boat loading spouts, run full at the intake. Apparently there is no limit to shipping spout speeds, other than the size of the spout.

BOAT TRIP TO NEXT CONVENTION

SEC'Y D. M. CLARK, Chicago: It is proposed that the next convention of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents be held in conjunction with the annual gathering of the Weighmasters and of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Houston, Tex., in October. We have the assurance of Mr. Schmitz of the Weighmasters organization that they will be glad to meet with us, or to have us meet with them.

It is further suggested that the trip to Houston be made a gala holiday for members and others who might be interested in having a chartered boat leave Minneapolis about five days before the convention, stop at St. Louis to pick up the St. Louis crowd, stop at Cairo for the southern Illinois and eastern group, and at other points down the Mississippi to New Orleans. At New Orleans we would take a day for visiting points of interest about that famous city, then take another boat across the gulf and up the canal to Houston in time for the convention.

Discussion of this idea resulted in a resolution to hold the convention in Houston, but some doubt was expressed about the boat trip, the time element seeming to be the greatest factor among the objections. It was finally decided that the sec'y should propose the proposition to the membership by mail and act in accordance with the expressions returned.

A RESOLUTION was adopted that the Sec'y be charged with the duty of sending a joint letter for the ass'n to the bereaved family of Jack Peterson, deceased superintendent of the Western Maryland elevator at Baltimore.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT MEETINGS

E. R. ANDERSON, Chicago: Mention should be made of district meetings. There is no reason why local meetings of elevator superintendents in the Chicago district, in the Minneapolis-St. Paul district, in the Buffalo, the Kansas City and all other districts can not be held to the profit of the local elevator superintendents. These men have similar problems in elevator management and can learn a great deal from each other.

While it is true that there are some things that an elevator superintendent should keep to himself out of loyalty to his employers, it is not proposed that such trade secrets should be violated. There are plenty of both minor and major problems of such character as to constitute no secret in which elevator superintendents can help each other to the benefit of the entire trade, employers, elevators, and superintendents alike.

Further discussion of this subject favored the suggestion and a resolution was adopted that the directors in each district take it upon themselves to start local meetings to be held monthly, or as often as conditions permit.

Adjourned *sine die*.



Left to right: Newton C. Webster and W. A. Carte, Chicago; Oliver W. Randolph, Toledo, Ohio; Director J. Frank Smith, Chicago, and Henry Richardson, Clifton, N. J.

Society's Convention Notes

A model of a Richardson Car Dumper was on display so that everyone could see how the machine operates. It was explained by Henry Richardson, its inventor and manufacturer, Newton C. Webster and Mr. Carte of the Chicago office.

INSURANCE representatives were Eugene Arms of the Mutual Fire Prevention Buro, and Nathan G. Burgster, of the Western Actuarial Buro.

FUMIGATION and chemical representatives were K. S. Ames; John M. Baer, Robert B. Dunlap, and W. W. Sheppard, of Fumigation Engineering Corp.; V. L. Fulkerson, and Gilbert Schenk, Kansas City.

ERLING FOSS, Sodertelje, Sweden, had a new vacuum drying system to explain.

WM. R. YOUNG had a few words to say about the Zeleny Thermometer System and found many close listeners.

TERMINAL elevator builders represented included H. G. Onstad and Jim Cook of the James Stewart Corp.; T. L. Burrell and P. F. McAllister of Burrell Eng. & Constr. Co.; Mr. Lindquist of MacDonald Eng. Co., and Mr. Williams.

PETER DROLSHAGEN, water-proofing and building restoration specialist, was on hand to meet the superintendents.

RUBBER BELTING manufacturers were represented by O. B. Roberts and J. M. Sterley, of Diamond Rubber Co., and Arthur C. Keenan.

MACHINERY representatives were A. D. McPherson, of the Huntley Mftg. Co.; Earl C. Moss, Morse Chain Co.; Hill Shepardson, W. L. Nies, and V. L. Oliver.

P. C. Miller of the Cyclone Blow Pipe Co. was on the program to discuss his car tipper plan.

A few of those attending the Spring Meeting of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents



Front row, left to right: E. H. Karp, Chicago; Hill Shepardson, Minneapolis; Jos. A. Schmitz, Chicago; John J. Becker, Chicago; C. E. Metzler, Chicago; Earl C. Moss, Chicago; R. J. Sayre, Chicago. Back row, left to right: A. C. Benson, Texas City; C. F. Smith, St. Louis; Fred Stracke, Chicago; J. F. VanCura, Chicago; E. R. Anderson, Chicago; H. G. Onstad, Chicago.

luncheon supplied by the Society; the second was a dinner furnished by C. E. Metzler; the third was a dinner bought by O. W. Randolph.

Chicago terminal elevator superintendents present included E. R. Anderson, John J. Becker, H. L. Cox, James L. Cox, W. W. Emmons, W. H. Gassler, E. H. Karp, Mr. Luff, Geo. F. Leighfoot, Fred Stracke, J. Frank Smith, Louis Sayre, R. J. Sayre and J. F. Van Cura.

Among terminal elevator superintendents from out of town were Arthur C. Benson, Texas City, Tex.; Fred Friedline, Kentland, Ind.; Hollis F. Graves and Oscar W. Olsen, Duluth, Minn.; O. J. Knoebel, Decatur, Ill.; Camden W. Riley, Kansas City; and C. F. Smith, St. Louis, Mo.

Rubber Manufacturers to Standardize Elevator Belting Specifications

By E. H. Karp, Chicago, Vice-President Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents

The conference held in Chicago by the Rubber Manufacturers Ass'n, to discuss a tentative "standard" specification for elevator leg and conveyor belting was attended by 8 belting manufacturers, 4 contractors, 4 railroad representatives, one machinery manufacturer, and the delegates of the Superintendents Society—the latter through the courtesy of Mr. O. H. Horner.

This is the first attempt to bring together interested parties outside of the manufacturers, and it is pleasing to note that some progress was made. Another meeting will be called at a later date for further discussion, when the results of tests decided upon are available.

Leg belts should be built up of 32 oz. duck and conveyor belts of 28 oz., it was agreed at the conference, as greater flexibility is needed on the conveyor belts.

Two adhesion requirements were also agreed upon as a basis for these specifications, and are 16 pounds friction test for Grade One, and 12 for Grade Two.

To determine the basis for further discussion a series of tests will be made on the duck entering into the manufacture of belts by the R. M. A., using samples from belts of standard grade.

Manitoba Pool Legislation

The Manitoba Legislature, Apr. 14, approved formation of wheat board similar to that of 1919, to set a minimum price. There was no debate and the motion was approved unanimously. The resolution read:

Resolved that the provincial government, and if possible in co-operation with the provincial governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan, urge the Dominion government in conjunction with the governments of the prairie provinces, to create a grain board to handle the 1931-1932 crop to the best advantages of western agriculture, keeping in mind the actual cost of production, and to insure a price commensurate with such cost of production.

The Ottawa government, on receipt of the resolution, said no action would be taken, pending the report by the Commission of which Josiah Stamp is chairman.

Sanford Evans, in the legislature, stressed importance of settling whole business of the Manitoba wheat pool's indebtedness to banks soon as possible and advised the government to sell a $3,200,000 bond issue and pay the banks in cash rather than seek some way in which the overdraft might be carried forward over a series of years.

The bill to validate the guaranteeing agreement given last season was enacted by the law amendments committee. The section relieving the individual pool members from liability to the province on individual debts in 1929 overpayments was deleted.

Elevator Superintendents Report on Grain Drying

A preliminary report on grain drying was made in 1927 by Professors Cook and Stansfield for the National Council on Grain Research and published in some detail in the Grain Dealers Journal Nov. 10, 1927, page 549. The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada referred the report to a com'ite of grain elevator superintendents at Fort William, and after three years more experimentation and testing their findings have been drafted in the following summary, by Edgar Stansfield, of the University of Alberta, and W. H. Cook, of the national research council staff at Edmonton.

Maximum Safe Temperature 180° F.—The efficiency of drying increased with the air temperature and decreased with the air flow. On the other hand, the injury to baking quality was affected more by the hot air temperature than by any other factor, and 180 degrees Fahrenheit must be regarded as the maximum safe air temperature. With air at 210, slight damage was ocasionally observed, under ordinary conditions of drying, while under extreme conditions such as over drying, considerable damage was caused by air at this temperature. At still higher air temperatures, 240 degrees and 270 degrees Fahrenheit, the amount of damage increased not only with the air temperature, but with the air flow. High wheat temperatures are to be avoided though not necessarily accompanied by damage.

2. The moisture content of the wheat before drying appeared to have little effect on possible resultant damage.

3. Drying in cold weather, when the air is excessively cold and dry, seemed to increase slightly the risk of damage.

4. Drying very damp wheat in two stages appeared to possess no advantage over the single stage method in preventing injury to baking quality. In fact, samples dried in this way showed slightly more damage than when dried in one stage, and the drying operation was less efficient.

5. Drying wheat with single stream air (heating the air from the cooler section and forcing it thru the heater section) gave a higher efficiency, altho the hot air contained more moisture. This method caused higher wheat temperatures, but no damage to baking quality resulted.

6. The effect of high atmospheric humidity was to reduce the efficiency of drying, and heat the wheat more, but it had no significant effect on baking quality.

7. Drying to a low final moisture content resulted in appreciable injury only when the air temperature was above 180 degrees Fahrenheit. At this temperature only slight damage took place on drying to as low as 100 per cent moisture.

8. Batch Drying.—Experiments were carried out, using air temperatures from 120 degrees to 210 degrees Fahrenheit only. No significant damage took place under these conditions, and both the efficiency of drying and baking results compare favorably with continuous drying runs made under similar conditions. The higher maximum and differential wheat temperatures in the heater section suggest a greater risk of damage, however, and this method of drying is not recommended.

9. Wheat decreases in weight per bushel as the moisture content increases, and heat drying never brings it back to the original bushel weight. The extent of recovery is greater when the drying covers only a short moisture range, and then the wheat is dried at a slow rate.

10. Germination tests were tried as a possible index of injury, and although they showed qualitative agreement in many cases, their value as a check on drying operations is not yet proven.

Red Squill Rat Poison

The Concentrate Products Co., long makers of Minrol-Protin for feed manufacturers, is preparing "red squill" rat poison for the grain trade to use conveniently and to sell to their farmer patrons. They are now equipped to distribute the liquid extract of red squill, which is more than twice as toxic to rats as the powder form.

The federal government has conducted numerous experiments with rat poisons and has awarded this poison the ranking place among rat exterminators. It is also the "safest," they find. Only recently two new bulletins were issued on the subject, one No. 69-L, and the other (costing 10c) is 134-T.

Red squill comes from an onion-like plant that grows wild along the Mediterranean coast. It has been known and used in Europe for centuries. It is scientifically made and flavored to entice rats and mice, *but* is absolutely harmless to human beings, domestic animals and poultry, etc. Obviously, therefore, it is usable around the elevator or home, poultry house or barn, or any other rat-infested place, with perfect safety.

Another feature of red squill is that after taking in food treated or otherwise mixed with this potent poison, the rats go into the open for air and water only to die, thus eliminating the disagreeable odors from rodents decaying in the buildings.

Although chemical studies have been made on red squill since the year 1741, the active principle has not yet been isolated and identified. In other words the chemists do not know just how red squill kills rats. A rat that has eaten a deadly dose of this poison becomes sleepy. After 4 to 14 hours it exhibits characteristic tremors of the hind legs, after which there follows paralysis of the trunk and forelegs. Next the animal rolls over and over at intervals for half an hour and sometimes for 24 hours. No cause of death is observed, but respiratory paralysis may be the cause as it precedes the cessation of the heart beat.

It is estimated that every rat in the United States does damage totaling over $2 a year and that there are at least twice as many rats as there are persons in the U. S. In addition to physical damage done by the rats, there is the health hazard as they are known to carry deadly diseases.

The U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce place the annual damage from rats at half a billion dollars. In addition to this, losses through the use of rat exterminators composed of arsenic, strychnine and phosphorus preparations, run into more millions of dollars. Statistics show that hundreds of thousands of poultry and domestic animals succumb to strychnine, fully as many to phosphorous compositions, and almost as many to arsenic.

As a death-to-rats-product, red squill is 100% efficient and also is economical, costing less than one-quarter of a cent per bait. The Concentrate Products Co. has scientifically prepared their red-squill rat poison to be uniformly efficient, and of ingredients endorsed by the U. S. Department of Agri. Every lot is biologically tested and its potency guaranteed.

Their goal is to destroy every rat at one application, otherwise survivors become suspicious and hard to dispose of later. Therefore it is essential to set an ample supply of attractive baits.

Tastes of rats vary, therefore best results are obtained by exposing more than one kind. Also a large number of small baits is more efficient than a few large baits.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

ARIZONA

Mesa, Ariz.—The Valley Feeding Co., incorporated; capital stock, 100,000 shares without nominal par value; incorporators: Frank Riggs and Guy Shelley.

ARKANSAS

Brookland, Ark.—The flour mill at this place owned by Roy Barringer, J. V. Phelps and Mrs. Epps burned at 10:50 p. m., Mar. 29; loss, $15,000; partly insured. The mill had not been used for the past few years.

CALIFORNIA

Hollister, Cal.—One of the Lathrop Hay & Grain Co.'s big warehouses here, 126 x 420 feet, burned recently. It will be rebuilt at once.

Sacramento, Cal.—Individual offices were opened up in this city in March by W. H. Ogden and W. B. Utter, both formerly connected with the grain firm of Russell & Macaulay, of this city, for a number of years.

LOS ANGELES LETTER

The business of Smith & Scott was liquidated early last month.

An office in the I. W. Hellman Bldg. was recently opened by the Antelope Valley Alfalfa Mills.

E. F. Hutton & Co. announce the removal of their Spring St. offices to 623 S. Spring St. on Mar. 23.

Clarke H. Bradshaw has taken a position in the local office of the Farmers National Grain Corp., after closing out his feed business.

The Dairymen's Feed & Supply Co. is reported to have purchased the International Livestock Feed Mills, from which plant it may in the future conduct its operations.

CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—The stockholders of the Maple Leaf Milling Co. at a recent meeting decided to leave the matter of further legal action regarding the alleged unauthorized speculation of former officers of the company, to the discretion of the directors.

Lethbridge, Alta.—George W. Green & Co., Ltd.'s, alfalfa meal plant burned late in March; loss, $11,000. As the fire started in a machine that had been cleaned and shut down the previous day, Mr. Green believes that the fire may have been an incendiary one. The plant will be rebuilt at once.

Halifax, N. S.—The top wharfage charge of 1c per bu. on grain in bulk for export from the elevator of the Harbor Commissioners here has been abolished by order of the administrator in council. Similar action was previously taken with regard to top wharfage charges on grain at St. John, N. B.

Churchill, Man.—Preparations were being made early in April for the resumption of work on the Government's 2,500,000-bu. elevator here, for which Carter, Halls & Aldinger have the contract. About $2,000,000 worth of building material was being assembled at Winnipeg, which will require 30 trains of 40 cars each for transporting from Winnipeg to this port. It is proposed to have some units of the work completed in time to handle a part of the 1931 crop, it is reported.

COLORADO

Burlington, Colo.—The elevator of the Burlington Equity Exchange has been repaired.

Stratton, Colo.—The elevator of the C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on Mar. 24.

New Raymer, Colo.—The Pawnee Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new roller bearing boot pulley in its elevator at this place.

Denver, Colo.—H. L. Wierman, of the Summit Grain Co., has resigned as a director of the Denver Grain Exchange, and T. H. Kelly, manager of the Rocky Mountain Grain Co., has been elected to take his place.

Denver, Colo.—A jury in federal district court on Apr. 15 found Louis W. Roper, wholesale grain and hay merchant, guilty of charges of using the mails to defraud. Roper was arrested here last fall and later indicted by a U. S. grand jury. Charges against him were that he defrauded Colorado farmers out of approximately $2,500 thru soliciting produce for which he allegedly did not pay. He was also charged with having defrauded eastern brokerage firms out of several hundreds of dollars thru securing advance payments for carloads of produce which, it is asserted, he did not ship.

ILLINOIS

Fiatt, Ill.—C. F. Bond has been appointed manager of the new elevator of the Fiatt Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Serena, Ill.—Red clover seed to the amount of 1,200 pounds was stolen recently from the Serena Co-op. Elvtr.

Hughes (r. d. from Hume), Ill.—An elevator here, owned by Isaac N. Coolley, burned Apr. 16; loss, $15,000.

Standard, Ill.—The Standard Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is considering adding a feed grinder to its equipment.—Frederick A. Wand.

Cisco, Ill.—The Piatt County Elvtr., owned by the Evans Grain Co., of Decatur, Ill., which burned last fall, is to be rebuilt soon.

Watseka, Ill.—The Watseka Farmers Grain Co. is contemplating the installation of a feed mixer.—Frederick A. Wand, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Triumph, Ill.—L. J. Felling, formerly of Kankakee, is now manager of the Triumph Co-op. Co., succeeding R. E. Jacobs who has purchased an elevator at Franklin Grove, Ill., as reported in the Feb. 11 Journals.

Griggsville, Ill.—L. D. Scott, who has been employed at the elevator for some time, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Robert Hopkins, who has resigned to look after his farming interests.

LaSalle, Ill.—Lamson Bros. & Co. are moving their Mendota, Ill., branch to LaSalle, where the offices will be located in the State Bank Bldg., and be under the direction of A. W. Haag and T. E. Therm. May 1 is set as the opening date.

Lehigh Stone Co.
KANKAKEE, ILL.
CRUSHED STONE • SAND • GRAVEL
LEHIGH SOIL SUGAR

Washburn, Ill.—Henry Becker has been retained as local manager of the elevator recently purchased by Davis Bros. & Potter from J. W. Abbott as reported in the Mar. 25 Journals. Mr. Becker was with Mr. Abbott for many years.

Wenona, Ill.—Raymond Thies recently purchased a half interest in the Wenona Milling Co., which will continue under the same name. The services of J. C. Hitz, who has been local manager, are discontinued as a result of the change.

Ridgeville, Ill.—L. M. Walker, owner of an elevator and coal business in Gilman, Ill., has sold his elevator at this point to John Osterbur, of Champaign, who will take possession May 1. Mr. Walker has owned and operated this elevator for 14 years.

Rantoul, Ill.—The Rantoul Grain Co. suspended operations on Mar. 30, and Frank Hedrick has been appointed receiver. Assets are listed at $28,000 and the book accounts at $15,000. It is not probable that the elevator will be opened again by the present company.

Morrison, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. is having a new scalping reel installed in its mill at this place. It is also having some adjustments made on its present equipment. Edw. B. Banks, millwright, is doing the work.—Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co., A. S. McCulloh.

Sadorus, Ill.—W. H. DeLong will rebuild at this point an elevator he has purchased near Urbana which he is taking down and moving to this place. He will engage in the grain and coal business and expects to have his elevator ready to operate by July. The capacity will be 16,000 bus.

Hindsboro, Ill.—Contract to rebuild our east elevator has been given to George Saathoff, the west elevator having burned Mar. 17. [See last number of Journals.] Will build a modern ear corn plant, with truck dumps, anti-friction bearings, etc.—Hindsboro Grain Co., T. E. Hamman, owner (Arcola, Ill.).

Morton, Ill.—Henry Gunther has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. (formerly the Farmers Grain & Livestock Co.), succeeding Joseph Hauter, who has gone into the grain business for himself. Mr. Gunther was employed at this elevator some time ago, leaving in 1918, when he enlisted in the army.

Illiopolis, Ill.—Edgar Peters has purchased the interest of W. C. McGuire in the Illiopolis Grain Co. and the company has been incorporated. The name will continue to be the Illiopolis Grain Co., and both Mr. Peters and Mr. Scott will be active in the business, which will be buying and selling grain, feed, seeds, salt, etc., at wholesale and retail.

Galesburg, Ill.—The Midwest Feed & Supply Co. has bot the business of the Chambers & McConnell Milling Co. and has moved from its former location on E. Waters St. to the Chambers & McConnell location at the corner of N. Cherry and Waters Sts. H. O. Chambers, who managed the business, and Mrs. J. C. McConnell were the owners of the milling company.

Champaign, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Champaign territory was held Tuesday, Apr. 14, in the Inman Hotel after dinner. Sec'y Culbertson, and R. B. Orndorff, vice-pres. of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, were present and gave some good talks. The regular meeting for May falls during the convention at Peoria and will not be held. Next meeting will be as usual second Tuesday in June (June 9).—L. B. Walton.

Peoria, Ill.—The 38th annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city on May 12 and 13, and it promises to be one of "the best ever." The banquet will be held at the Hotel Jefferson the evening of the 12th, when the Peoria Board of Trade will see that everybody has a good time. Headquarters and all meetings will be at the Hotel Jefferson.

Gilman, Ill.—L. M. Walker, who has operated an elevator here for the past three years, recently bot the Cummings Grain Co.'s elevator properties here, and has retained George Cox, who has been with the Cummings elevators for over 30 years and who is sec'y-treas. of the Cummings Grain Co., as manager of the elevator just purchased. The Cummings Grain Co. has been in business in this county for 65 years and at one time operated 10 stations thruout the county. Since the death of R. F. Cummings in 1914, the properties have gradually been disposed of, the one purchased by Mr. Walker being the last one.

Osco, Ill.—Ross W. Wakey recently bot the Roberts & Meyers elevator and feed mill at this station and will continue to operate as did his predecessors, on a cash basis. He contemplates making several improvements to the plant in the near future, such as standard lightning protection, approved equipment to remove all foreign material from feed to be ground, and minor adjustments or alterations to the buildings, all of which will mean better facilities for rendering up-to-the-minute service to his patrons. Mr. Wakey comes here from Eldena, Ill., where for the past two years he was manager for the Eldena Co-op. Co.

Springfield, Ill.—A bill now before the Illinois Legislature, introduced by Representative Soderstrom, pres. of the Illinois Federation of Labor, would greatly increase the burden of the employer under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The present act applies only to lead poisoning among industrial diseases, but the new bill applies to all "industrial diseases," and raises the minimum for death cases from $1,650 to $2,500. It doubles the present maximum, which is $3,750 when the worker leaves no children, when children are left, the present maximum is $4,700, but under the Soderstrom bill it would be $8,400. The present basis of compensation is half the worker's earnings, but under the new bill it would be two-thirds. The employer's burden is increased all along the line, and would be greater in Illinois than in surrounding states, thus penalizing Illinois business. All business interests in this state should demand that this bill does not become law.

Springfield, Ill.—House Bill 466 [given in full on page 423 of the Apr. 8 Journals] so amends the Illinois Co-op. Marketing Act that a majority of the board of directors of corporations may execute marketing agreements with stabilization corporations and other marketing agencies organized under the Federal Farm Act. The present law requires the approval of the stockholders, and the I. A. A. and the Illinois Grain Corp. in their efforts to create a new marketing scheme have found that while in a great many instances they can get the directors of a farmer company to agree to turn over the elevator to them they can not get the stockholders to do so. So they desire to have this obstacle removed. Now you, as an independent grain dealer, may not be very much interested, but this is a matter of vital importance to you. Those who were in business 20 years ago, before the farmer elevator learned to do business on business principles, know how unpleasant business condition were then, and it is my sincere belief that if the I. A. A. and the Illinois Grain Corp. can secure this amendment, conditions will be as bad as they were 20 years ago, maybe worse; and as the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois is actively engaged in a campaign to defeat H. B. 466, I feel that it is the duty of every independent operator, receiver and broker to at once write or wire his representatives and senator at Springfield to vote against H. B. 466. —W. E. Culbertson, sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Peoria, Ill.—Rumsey, Moore & Co., of this city, will continue in business despite the fact that Rumsey & Co., of Chicago, will discontinue business on Apr. 30.

Morton, Ill.—Joseph Hauter, who has served as manager for the past 27 years for the Farmers Grain & Livestock Co. [now known as the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Coal Ass'n], severed his connection on Apr. 1. His son Chris, who has also been connected with the company for the past 12 years, severed his connection on the same date, and they have purchased the American Milling Co.'s holdings in Morton and will enter the grain, coal, feed and seed business for themselves. The new firm will be the Hauter Grain & Coal Co.—Hauter Grain & Coal Co., Joseph Hauter.

CHICAGO NOTES

The F. G. Sprague, who shot and killed a policeman, is not a member of the Board of Trade.

The Hales & Hunter Co. late this month will move to new quarters in the Old Colony Life Bldg.

The Board of Trade had a birthday on Apr. 9. It is 83 years old, and, like a certain great man of ancient times, its eye is not dim nor its natural force abated.

Murphy Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators: J. Harlan, Jr., Metan N. Murphy, Louis H. Riebe; to deal in grain products and dairy feeds.

A delegation from the Board of Trade to the convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, to be held at Atlantic City Apr. 28 to May 1, will be headed by James C. Murray, pres. of the Chicago Board.

Robert Lawton Thornton, retired grain broker, who had been a member of the Board of Trade for 40 years when he retired in 1914, died at his home in this city on Apr. 13, at the age of 75 years. He is survived by one son.

One who solicits funds from country dupes for alleged buying of puts and calls, and who is not a member of the Board of Trade, may be dignified by the title "grain broker" by a daily newspaper reporter, but those who have been stung know better.

It is reported that Federal Farm Board interests are in the market for nearly 5,000,000 bus. wheat storage capacity in this city and are willing to lease elevators. It is possible that they would even consider building elevators in case a good offer was made.

Pres. James C. Murray, of the Board of Trade, has named a new com'ite on securities trading as follows: Robert P. Boylan, chairman; E. T. Maynard, James A. Cavaney, Gale Smart, George A. Koehl, E. H. Bagley, Parker M. Paine and Arthur F. Lindley.

Emmett A. McKerr, with the grain commission firm of Geo. J. McKerr, and a member of the Board of Trade, died on Apr. 10, at the West Suburban Hospital, from complications following an operation for appendicitis. He was 33 years of age.

The Drum and Bugle Corps of Chicago Board of Trade Post, American Legion, competed in a contest at Maywood, Ill., Apr. 12, in the dedication ceremonies of the Maywood Legion Post's new home. The occasion also honored the 100th anniversary of Judge Frederick W. Seymour, Maywood's oldest living Civil War veteran. A color guard bearing colors of Board of Trade troops in the Civil War took part.

Harry M. Paynter passed away Apr. 13, aged 63 years. He had been a member of the Board of Trade for 40 years, having entered the employ of Geo. G. Parker & Co. in 1883. A year later at the age of 15 he went with Milmine, Bodman & Co., where he worked his way to the top, being given charge of the receiving department. In 1901 he went with L. H. Manson & Co., later Fyfe, Manson & Co. About 25 years ago he formed his late connection with the Rogers Grain Co. on joint account. He was born at Hopkinsville, Ky., and with his parents moved to Chicago in 1876. He resided at Glencoe. Surviving him are the widow and the following children: Henry, Moncure, Richard, Gilman, Theodosia and Mary.

W. G. Moorhead & Co. suspended business on Apr. 21.

Trade was suspended on the Board of Trade for a few minutes before noon on Saturday, Apr. 11, and a bugler of the Board of Trade Post of the American Legion sounded taps in memory of Nicholas Longworth, late speaker of the House of Representatives.

Rumsey & Co., one of the oldest grain commission firms in the trade, on Apr. 30 will retire from business, on which date F. S. Lewis & Co. will take over the open trades. H. A. Rumsey is pres. of the company, which was founded by his father, Israel P. Rumsey, a member of the noted Board of Trade Battery in the Civil War. Mr. Rumsey has been a member of the Board of Trade for 28 years and has served as a director and also as vice-pres. of that body.

Wm. Kenneth Mitchell died at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Apr. 12. He began in the grain business with W. R. Mumford & Co. thirty years ago, and was successively connected with the Calumet Grain & Elevator Co., Calumet & Western Elevator Co., Mitchell & Kennedy in feed brokerage, and for several years with Walter Fitch & Co., continuing when that firm was taken over by Harris, Winthrop & Co., leaving this firm two years ago to reside in Florida where he was director of a bank and active in a real estate syndicate. Here he was visited in February by Geo. Booth, who reported him in splendid health and spirits in his beautiful home on Los Olis Beach. A man of great public spirit, he organized the Mitchell Golf Syndicate to take over the Fort Lauderdale Country Club from the city. He was 67 years of age. Interment was at Chicago, Apr. 15.

INDIANA

Liberty, Ind.—T. A. McCoy is building a new up-to-date feed mill plant on the former site of the Dorsel Milling Co.

Jeffersonville, Ind.—Fire probably caused by a defective flue slightly damaged the plant of John Gienger & Co. on Apr. 2.

Knox, Ind.—The Kiest Milling Co., the oldest milling and feed concern in this community, has added a new hammer mill to its equipment.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—The Ralston-Purina Co. on Apr. 1 opened an office in this city, in the Medical Arts Bldg., with E. M. Putney, formerly of Indianapolis, in charge.

Waynetown, Ind.—Thieves broke in the Waynetown Grain Co.'s warehouse and stole $500 worth of clover seed. Hinges were removed from the door to gain entrance.

Attica, Ind.—Jones Bros. wrecked their hammer mill last January when metal went into it. They have now installed a new hammer mill with standard magnetic separator and speed regulator.

Star City, Ind.—John C. Phillips has installed a magnetic separator on his hammer mill. Mr. Phillips had planned to add this protection to the mill for some time, but finally after a large hammer went into the mill with a crash the separator was added.

Frankfort, Ind.—C. C. Cunningham, retired elevator man, having operated houses at Tipton, Hobbs, Scircleville and Hillisburg, before coming to this place, over two years ago, where he also operated an elevator, died on Apr. 2, at the age of 58 years, at his home here. He is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

Edinburg, Ind.—Martin Cutsinger's elevator here has been sold to a newly formed company and will be managed by Clarence D. Cutsinger, of Shelbyville. The name of the new company is the Edinburg Farmers Co-op., Inc., and the directors are Clarence D. Cutsinger, pres.; Mrs. Clarence D. Cutsinger, John F. Drybread, Walter L. Neible and Howard H. Mutz. Clarence Cutsinger will retain his position as operating manager of the Central States Grain Ass'n and will continue to make Shelbyville his home. A coal yard is under construction by the company and a gasoline station will be erected near the elevator offices.

Greensburg, Ind.—S. P. Shoemaker, sec'y-treas. of the Garland Milling Co., of this city, died on Mar. 21. He had been in poor health for some time and his death occurred while he was in a western state.

From pretty reliable sources, it appears that between Mar. 1 and 15 there was quite an avalanche of resignations received in the office of the Central States Grain Ass'n from "wheat pool" members. Much to the sorrow of many who endeavored to get out this year, they were politely told that they could not do so, and were referred to a provision in their contract, which many of the signers did not have the opportunity of reading before signing, which prohibits them from withdrawing until after a full year crop of grain has been delivered to the pool. Pretty tough on these fellows, but maybe next time they will read before they sign. Likely these farmers won't have any wheat again this year to "contribute" to the pool.—S.

South Whitley, Ind.—Lloyd R. Rumsyre, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, and a member of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, was recently elected sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n to succeed E. G. McCollum. The sec'y's office has been moved from Indianapolis to South Whitley and Mr. McCollum is no longer officially connected with that organization. At the annual meeting of the ass'n held recently at Wabash, the farmer owned and operated elevators of Indiana lined up with similar organizations in seven or eight other states, who have declared themselves opposed to the Federal Farm Board set-up and the Marketing Act. They have taken the right action, providing they wish to retain their individual identity and independence, and why shouldn't they?—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

The Acme-Evans Co. plans the construction of grain storage, which together with the machinery, will cost $100,000.

The Terre Haute Terminal Elvtr. Corp., Terre Haute, and the Girard-Phillips Co., Tipton, are new recruits in the membership of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

A called meeting of the board of managers of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n was held in this city on Mar. 31. Important matters of business were transacted, among which were the selection of a new treas. and consideration of the time and place of the mid-summer convention. It was arranged for Pres. Barr and Sec'y Sale to go to Ft. Wayne the week of Apr. 13 to complete arrangements for the meeting to be held there in June.

Bert A. Boyd, upon retiring from the grain business recently, tendered his resignation as treas. of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, after having served in that office continuously for the past 27 years. In accepting his resignation the directors expressed their sincere thanks to him for his faithful services and interest in the ass'n those many years, and wished him a complete and speedy recovery of health. R. B. McConnell was selected to serve as treas. for the remainder of the fiscal year.

IOWA

Bremer, Ia.—A feed mixer has been installed in the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Percy, Ia.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. at this point burned recently.

Orange City, Ia.—The Farmers Mutual Co-op. Ass'n changed to a co-operative from a stock corporation in March.

Marcus, Ia.—W. E. Willey is reported to have bot the Edmons & Londergan Elvtr. here and will put it into operation soon.

Osage, Ia.—A com'ite has been appointed to investigate the question of a co-operative soy bean mill for this point. This county has a large acreage in soy beans.

Dedham, Ia.—The Farmers Grain, Stock & Lbr Co. recently renewed its charter for 20 years and changed its name to the Farmers Service Co., manager William B. Loeltz.

Lamoni, Ia.—When on Monday morning, Apr. 6, the Rauch Bros. went to their elevator office, they found that holes had been shot in nine window panes, all but two panes in the office building.

Hamburg, Ia.—Two elevators of Good Bros., containing 5,000 bus. of wheat and 10,000 bus. of corn, burned Apr. 18; loss, $70,000; covered by insurance. The mill building and offices were saved.—Art Torkelson.

Indianola, Ia.—A man named Dwight Whitlow, of Carlisle, has been arrested charged with entering the Farmers Elvtr. Co. office, on Apr. 3, and stealing some seed, which he afterward tried to sell in Des Moines.

Davenport, Ia.—Bert Dow, of the Davenport Elvtr. Co. here, was named as a delegate of the local Chamber of Commerce to attend the national convention of the Chamber of Commerce at Atlantic City, Apr. 27.—A. G. T.

Farnhamville, Ia.—Harry Groves, who about a year ago was manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Mallard, Ia., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s house here to succeed George Safely, resigned. His new duties started April 9.—Art Torkelson.

Adaza, Ia.—O. W. Kimmer, formerly of Missouri Valley, Ia., has been appointed manager of the D. Milligan Co.'s elevator and lumber yard, succeeding Dean Baldridge, who has been transferred by the company to Cooper, Ia., where he will assist Chris Harsbarger.

Wesley, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and office burned Apr. 8. Fire departments from the neighboring towns of Algona and Britt helped fight the flames and kept the blaze from spreading. A high wind was blowing. Loss estimated at $30,000; covered by insurance.—Art Torkelson.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—A new re-inforced concrete and steel elevator having a capacity of 350,000 bus. will be erected by the Nye & Jenks Grain Co., which has given the contract for its construction to the Burrell Engineering & Const. Co., work to start at once. Completion is expected by Aug. 15.

HAROLD-WALLIS GRAIN CO.
BOARD OF TRADE
Wichita, Kansas
J. R. HAROLD W. W. WALLIS
Consignments and General Grain Dealers

Holmes, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point burned on Apr. 12; loss, $13,000; insurance $6,000 on building and $6,000 on contents. 7,000 bus. of grain was destroyed. John O. Anderson has owned and operated the elevator for the past 20 years. —A. G. Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

KANSAS

Woodruff, Kan.—The Woodruff Elvtr. Co. is having extensive repairs made to its elevator.

Larned, Kan.—Windstorm damaged the mill plant of the Bowen Flour Mills Co. on Apr. 8.

Larned, Kan.—The mill plant of the Keystone Milling Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on Apr. 8.

Osage City, Kan.—Carl Teichgraber, grain man of this place, was recently elected mayor of Osage City.

Hutchinson, Kan.—C. D. Jennings was narrowly defeated for mayor of this city in the election Apr. 7.—K. F.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Rea-Patterson Milling Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment on Apr. 9.

Cherokee, Kan.—Steve Massa, of Arma, Kan., has been appointed manager of the Cherokee Grain Co.'s elevator.

Liberal, Kan.—A sweet feed mill is being established here by J. B. Furstenburg. Feed for livestock will be manufactured.

McPherson, Kan.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the elevator plant of the C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. on Apr. 12.

Wichita, Kan.—Joe Brada has closed the office of the Southwest Grain Co. here until some time in June and will take a vacation.

Hoxie, Kan.—Some new equipment is being installed at the Kansas Pool Elvtr. and repairs made. The Western Engineering Co. is doing the work.

Great Bend, Kan.—Concrete storage tanks having a capacity of 250,000 bus. will be erected by the Barton County Flour Mills here in time for the new wheat.

Natoma, Kan.—The Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. has had a new rubber roof put on its warehouse and the roof of the driveway of the west elevator has been extended.

Solomon, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. that has been closed for a number of weeks, has re-opened and is now doing business, with Ray Sullivan as manager.

Great Bend, Kan.—The Barton County Flour Mills Co. contemplates the erection of 250,000 bus. additional storage at its plant here, to be completed in time for the new crop.

Wichita, Kan.—Edwin Gorvin, who was for many years well known in grain and milling circles here and who once owned the plant of the present Arkansas Valley Grain Co., of this city, died in California recently, at the age of 75 years.

Ft. Scott, Kan.—The Goodlander Mills, one of the units of Flour Mills of America, Inc., which for the last two years has been leased to the National Milling Co. (unit of the National Biscuit Co.), will again be operated by Flour Mills of America, Inc., after the expiration of the present lease on June 1, as a soft wheat unit of that company. The mills have a capacity of 650 barrels.

WICHITA
"The Virgin Wheat Mecca"
long recognized as the leading market of the Southwest. Its facilities are the best and its Board of Trade members are well known for their fair dealing. If you are a country shipper, miller or exporter you cannot do better in any other market. *Deal With These Board of Trade Members*

James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain Futures, Stocks, Bonds, etc.

Ogren Grain Co.
Grain Merchants

Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.
Receivers, Shippers—Storage

Adair-Morton Grain Co.
Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kafir

Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.
General Grain Business

Dodge City, Kan.—We are not planning to build the new elevator this year; or rather, that is our idea at present.—Dodge City Co-op. Exchange, G. W. Glenn, mgr. [It had been reported that the exchange contemplated building an elevator at Dodge City.]

Turon, Kan.—Geo. E. Gano, of Hutchinson, plans the construction of a 40,000-bu. elevator of up-to-date type at this point. He has purchased what is left of the property of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., whose elevator burned in February, and will build on the site of the old elevator, on the Rock Island track.

Argonia, Kan.—The small flour and corn meal plant here, which includes an elevator, formerly operated as the Empire Milling Co., is now in the charge of Laurence E. Hoover, formerly with the Frisco Railroad at Springfield, Mo., and A. B. Johnson, a miller, who have organized the Argonia Milling Co. to operate it.

Salina, Kan.—Remember that the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n meets in 34th annual convention in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 12 and 13, and as Salina is centrally located in the state, an unusually large attendance is expected. And also, an unusually fine program is said to be in store for those who attend.

Hutchinson, Kan.—J. E. Ferguson, Hutchinson grain man, died on Apr. 4, about an hour after his auto had collided with a freight train that was switching at the intersection of the tracks with a highway at the edge of Burrton, as Mr. Ferguson was returning to Hutchinson from Halstead. He was taken back to the Halstead Hospital, that he had just left less than an hour before, after visiting his wife, who was a patient there. He is reported to have said that he could not understand why he had not seen the train.

Topeka, Kan.—D. O. Coe, a veteran seed and grain dealer of this city, a member of the Board of Trade, and prominent in the religious and civic life of this city died at his home here Apr. 6, at the age of 74 years. He had been in poor health for the last three months. Coming to Topeka in 1902, he bot a feed and grain business that had been in operation since 1878. A few years later he replaced the building with a new structure, and today the business is one of the leading seed and grain establishments in this section of the state. Mr. Coe is survived by his widow, two sons and three daughters.

Tribune, Kan.—All of the elevators in this county (Greeley), three in number, total capacity about 60,000 bus., have been bot by Geo. E. Gano, of Hutchinson, from Simon Fishman, owner of the concrete elevator at Tribune and a smaller one at Astor (Horace p. o.), who is also a wheat grower and will hereafter give all his attention to the production of that grain, and from the Trued Grain Co., which owned the elevator at Whitelaw (Tribune p. o.). Greeley County wheat, which has heretofore been marketed thru Salina and Kansas City, will now be diverted by Mr. Gano to Hutchinson. It amounts to approximately 1,500,000 bus. a year.

Topeka, Kan.—A 500,000-bu. addition to the Kansas Terminal Elvtr., purchased recently by the C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co., of Salina, as reported in the Feb. 11 Journals, will be erected, contract for which has been let to the T. J. McDowell Engineering Co. Work is to start at once and be completed by the middle of June. This addition will give the plant a total storage of nearly 700,000 bus. The plant will be equipped to handle about 20 carloads of grain daily, and will employ additional men. It is expected that a large corn business will be done. A new company has been formed to operate this elevator, to be known as the Kansas Elvtr. Co., headed by H. L. Robinson, and associated with him are J. S. Hart, vice-pres., and R. H. Sturtevant, sec'y-treas., both of them officers of the Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co., of Kansas City. Mr. Robinson is interested in the C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co., the Robinson Grain Co. and the Robinson Milling Co., of Salina. M. L. Gear will manage the elevator.

Garfield, Kan.—The Isley Grain Co.'s elevator here has been closed temporarily and it is rumored that the plant will change hands soon.

Frankfort, Kan.—Ralph Johnson, owner of the Frankfort Feed Mill, has accepted a position with the Ransom Feed Mills, of Kansas City, in whose employ he had been for 11 years, and has appointed Clarence Lyman manager of the feed mill here. Mr. Johnson will spend two days each month here overseeing the mill.

Wellington, Kan.—The Wellington Terminal Elvtr. Co.'s 500,000-bu. elevator, which is expected to be built here this spring, is to be operated thruout by electricity and will be provided with cleaning and conditioning equipment. Grain will be weighed in 2,500-bu. hoppers. The initial unit will include a workhouse containing 17 bins and a storage annex of 38 bins. Provision will be made for increasing the capacity to 1,500,000 bus. The house will be fireproof and will occupy a space of 40x226 feet, 183 feet high. Including the car loading and unloading sheds, switch tracks, etc., it will occupy a space of over three acres. Besides the elevator proper, there will be a small office building. The plans for the elevator have been drawn by Horner & Wyatt. The Wellington Terminal Elvtr. Co. (the incorporation of which was reported in the Mar. 25 Journals) has been formed by Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., who operate the 750,000-bu. Alton Elvtr. in Kansas City.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—Leonard A. Hewett, pres. of the Bingham Hewett Grain Co., has been in St. Joseph's Hospital for a slight operation on a torn heel tendon. He will probably be on crutches for six weeks.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Thruston Ballard Morton, son of Dr. David Morton, pres. of the Ballard & Ballard Co., and himself connected with the sales department of that company, and Miss Belle Clay Lyons, Louisville, were married Apr. 18.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Verna Henderson, 40 years of age, daughter of Clell Coleman, grain, hay and feed dealer at Burgin and Harrodsburg, Ky., was recently injured severely when a car she was driving skidded and went into a pole, just east of Louisville. She was taken to a hospital with broken ribs, cuts and bruises.—A. W. W.

LOUISIANA

Crowley, La.—C. J. and T. B. Freeland, owners of the American Rice Mill here, are installing a feed unit at their mill for the purpose of absorbing the by-product of the mill. The building is under construction and the machinery has been ordered and is on the way. A sweet feed for farm stock will be made, following a well balanced formula.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

Blanchard Randall, Jr., and Ferdinand A. Meyer will be the representatives of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.—R. C. N.

C. E. Wood, superintendent of Baltimore & Ohio grain elevators at this port, arranged for a visit of the Baltimore fire department chiefs to the demonstration farm of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture at Arlington, Va., on April 16, where a series of explosive tests with about sixteen kinds of dusts were given by David J. Price.—R. C. N.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, held April 13, the following new members were elected: Chester L. Weekes, Baltimore manager, Farmers' National Grain Corp.; Hugh W. Feemster, superintendent of elevators, and Herbert B. Freeman, elevator agent, both with Western Maryland Railway Co. Harry F. Williams, sec'y of the Delmarva Grain Co. is an applicant for membership.—R. C. N.

Under the constant demand from southern mills for Baltimore No. 2 red winter, garlicky, wheat the stocks of this grade in local elevators are steadily diminishing, and it is believed will be cleaned up before new crop is available.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Westphalia, Mich.—The Westphalia Milling Co. has installed a Burton Feed Mixer.

Brown City, Mich.—The Almont Elvtr. Co. has installed a magnetic separator on its Bryant feed mill to remove tramp iron from feed.

Sand Lake, Mich.—Frank Rushmore has installed a 3-h.p. fully enclosed motor, self-ventilated, ball bearing, to operate his grain cleaner.

Emmett, Mich.—The Emmett Elvtr. Co. has installed a magnetic separator on its dreadnaught grinder to catch the iron in the feed.

West Branch, Mich.—The cement block warehouse of George J. Diebold burned due to exposure from burning of oil storage plant on Apr. 8.

Hudson, Mich.—Five bags of corn were stolen from the Hudson Milling Co.'s plant on Apr. 5, entrance being gained by breaking a lock on a door.

Silverwood, Mich.—Clarence Roth, who has been working in the Michigan Bean Co.'s elevator at Mayville, Mich., has been appointed manager of the company's elevator at this place.

Lansing, Mich.—B. A. Stickle, Inc.; capital stock, $25,000; bean jobbing; offices in the new Capital Tower Bldg. Mr. Stickle has been head of the bean department of Chatterton & Son for nearly 18 years.

Lincoln, Mich.—The Lincoln Elvtr. Co. is rebuilding its plant which was destroyed by fire several months ago. It is being rebuilt as a warehouse and a direct-connected mill with 20-h.p. motor has been installed.

Marine City, Mich.—Frank D. Fairfield, a grain dealer at this point for more than 50 years, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Dale Westbrook, on Mar. 28, at the age of 76 years. He is survived by three daughters and one son.

Memphis, Mich.—Frederick G. Coburn, at one time owner of the Memphis Elvtr. and also of the Memphis Bank, died on Mar. 31, at the age of 72 years. He was the son of pioneer settlers and had lived here all his life. His widow and three sons survive him.

Lansing, Mich.—Lyle E. Marshall, mentioned in the last number of the Journals as one of the incorporators of the new Lansing Grain Co., was formerly grain man for Chatterton & Son. The offices of the new company are in the Capitol Savings & Loan Bldg.

Saginaw, Mich.—Chas. Wolohan, Inc., whose general offices have been in this city, has sent out the following notice: "After Apr. 12 our general office will be located at Birch Run, Mich., so please address correspondence to us at our new location after that date. There will be no change in our present telephone and telegraph connections at Saginaw."

Sandusky, Mich.—B. L. Sweet, of Carsonville, has been appointed manager of the Michigan Bean Co.'s grain and coal business at this place, succeeding Lloyd Wolf. Mr. Sweet has had 14 years' experience in the grain business, having been with the Michigan Bean Co. for some time, previous to which he was associated with Ruttle Bros., of Carsonville.

Allegan, Mich.—The Allegan Farmers Ass'n had two accidents in connection with its attrition mill in one week. The first time the ball end of a machinist's hammer got into the mill and wrecked it. The second time, about a week later, the head end of apparently the same hammer got into the mill. It is presumed that the second part of the hammer had lodged in the elevator boot and was not carried into the mill until a week after the first accident. A Wells Electro-Magnetic Separator was immediately installed ahead of the mill to prevent further accidents.

Jeddo, Mich.—The Jeddo Elvtr. Co., under the management of Edward F. O'Connor, has installed a direct-connected feed mill, powered with a 30-h.p. fully-enclosed pipe-ventilated electric motor. Mill is equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator to take the iron out of the feed.

Lansing, Mich.—Apr. 22 is the date set for a hearing on the permanent receivership for Chatterton & Son, whose headquarters are in this city, with elevators in both Michigan and Ohio. The Michigan elevators operated by this company, large bean and grain handlers, are located in the towns of Mt. Pleasant, Delwin, Vernon and Lawndale. The firm at one time operated 30 elevators, all of which were in Michigan except the terminal elevator at Toledo, O. (See also item under Toledo, O.)

MINNESOTA

Hawley, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s building is being entirely remodeled.

LeSueur, Minn.—The Farmers Grain & Milling Co. is reported to be adding more capital to its business.

Waldorf, Minn.—Stockholders of the Waldorf Farmers Elvtr. Co. are considering reorganizing and continuing the elevator.

Jasper, Minn.—Peter Vanderberg, pioneer grain man of this section, died recently. His widow and several children survive him.

Shelly, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis, has given the J. H. Fisch Co. a contract to move its elevator at this place.

Duluth, Minn.—Alan B. Starkey, superintendent of the elevator of the Consolidated Elvtr. Co. here just lost his eight-year-old daughter by death.

Waseca, Minn.—It is reported that the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, which has been in the hands of a receiver, is being re-organized and that the elevator and other property will be purchased by the new company being formed.

Waterville, Minn.—Kieth A. Harein has leased the elevator and side lines from the Commander Elvtr. Co. and the Farmers Wholesale Co. and will operate the elevator, coal yard, feed grinder and all side lines on his own account.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The new pres. of the milling and grain division of the Traffic Club of Minneapolis is William LeBlanc, traffic manager for Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., who succeeds O. I. Romfo. J. E. Walker is vice-pres. and Lee Kuempel is sec'y-treas.

Winthrop, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., whose house burned recently, as reported in the Feb. 25 Journals, has decided to remodel the remaining buildings and move the elevator, purchased several years ago from the Great Western Grain Co., to the site of the burned elevator. The fire loss was covered by insurance.

Minneapolis, Minn.—P. N. Haag, of the grain commission firm of Wm. Dalrymple, which has its headquarters in this city, was injured recently in an auto accident near Crystal Springs, N. D., when his car struck loose gravel and turned over, while enroute to Jamestown. He is now in a hospital in the latter city and it is thot that he will recover.

MISSOURI

Coldwater, Mo.—The plant of the Coldwater Milling Co., recently purchased by Wm. Allen, is again in operation. Mr. Allen's son Arthur is assisting him in the operation of the mill.

Concordia, Mo.—The Concordia Farmers Co-op Co. has broken ground for a new 17,000-bu. elevator and warehouse here. Grinding machinery and a feed mill will also be installed.

St. Louis, Mo.—New members of the Merchants Exchange include Fred A. Hughes, of the F. W. Clemens Feed Co., and Clarence O. Gates, of the Garmon Grain Co., both of this city, and Oliver F. Richards is an applicant for membership. The memberships of Harry Potter and Robert F. Greve have been transferred.

Springfield, Mo.—The purchase by the Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co., Inc., of the Middle States Milling Co.'s plant will not interfere with that company's plans to build, reported in the Feb. 11 Journals.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Dudley W. Dehoney, pres. of the Dehoney Hay & Grain Co., died, April 10, at his home here.—K. F.

Plans for the Norris Grain Co.'s 1,250,000-bu. addition to its elevator here, reported in the last number of the Journals, are being prepared by Horner & Wyatt.

Contract for the 1,000,000-bu. addition to the Wabash Elvtr., operated by the Uhlmann Grain Co., in North Kansas City, has been let to the James Stewart Corp.

It is rumored that the Kansas City Southern Railway is considering enlarging its elevator here operated by the Moore-Seaver Grain Co. The present capacity of the house is 1,100,000 bus.

The Rodney Milling Co. will increase the storage capacity of its plant here by 350,000 bus., giving it a total capacity of 800,000 bus. Work will start at once and be completed in time for a part of the new crop.

The 2,500,000-bu. plant of the Burlington may be increased by 1,000,000 bus., it is reported. This house is also known as the Murray Elvtr. and is operated by the Hall-Baker Grain Co., subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corp.

The Southland Cottonseed Products Co.'s plant, formerly owned by the Zenith Milling Co., and which includes a 50,000-bu. elevator, burned Apr. 4; loss, $50,000. All that was left of the plant was the outer walls. This was the last of the old flour mills of this city, having been built in the late '70's and operated continuously for more than 50 years.

The Santa Fe 6,250,000-bu. elevator, operated by the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., is to be increased by 4,000,000 bus., making it one of the largest elevators in the world. The first unit of this additional storage is to be ready for operation by July 1, and the second unit by July 15. Construction is to start at once. The John S. Metcalf Co. has the contract.

MONTANA

Moore, Mont.—It is reported that the Montana-Dakota Grain Co. will rebuild its elevator here that burned in March.

Bozeman, Mont.—Fire, reported as originating from friction in rolls, slightly damaged the wheat mill of the Montana Flour Mills Co. on Mar. 22.

Terry, Mont.—The O'Laughlin & Thorp Elvtr. Co.'s elevator that burned in March will probably not be rebuilt as there are three elevators remaining here to take care of the grain needs of the community. Mr. Thorp estimated the loss at $11,000; both grain and building were covered by insurance; 2,000 bus. of wheat, 8 tons of feed, 45 sacks of beans, three-fourths of a car of flour and 12 tons of coal were destroyed.

NEBRASKA

Tilden, Neb.—Frank Gross, of Elgin, has bot A. H. Norwood's elevator here.

Elmwood, Neb.—A feed mill of the hammer type has been installed at the Elmwood Grain Co.'s elevator here.

Holbrook, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has recently had a new electric motor installed by the Cramer Const. Co.

Lincoln, Neb.—We have sort of drifted out of the grain business but are now going back into it.—L. L. Coryell & Son.

Friend, Neb.—James Harling is the new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Emil Kohout, resigned.

Surprise, Neb.—H. E. Shrader has succeeded O. C. Reichwein as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., the latter having resigned.

Norfolk, Neb.—The Norfolk Feeders Supply Co., owned by A. H. Rahn and I. L. Spence, is a new concern here handling flour and mixed feeds.

Platte Center, Neb.—John Clayman, sec'y of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for several years, has been appointed manager to succeed R. F. Moore, who resigned recently.

Sunol, Neb.—Demers & Son's frame elevator here burned on Apr. 11; about 9,000 bus. of wheat was destroyed. An overheated motor was given as the cause of the fire.

Grainton, Neb.—Repairs are being made at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and a new Winter Drive, 10-bu. scale, new cups, belt and boot being installed. The W. H. Cramer Const. Co. is doing the work.

Omaha, Neb.—With the completion of the new Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator at Council Bluffs this summer, capacity 350,000 bus., the Omaha market will have a total grain storage capacity of 21,100,000 bus.

Omaha, Neb.—Our members will be pleased to know that our ass'n has affiliated with the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hugh A. Butler, Omaha, pres. It costs us $1 per member.—J. N. Campbell, sec'y Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Kearney, Neb.—J. P. Gibbons, pres. of the Grain Exchange here and manager and proprietor of the J. P. Gibbons Grain Co., which operates an 80,000-bu. transfer elevator, drier and feed plant, died at his home on Apr. 3, at the age of 81 years. He is survived by his widow, three sons and two daughters. Mr. Gibbons started in the grain business with headquarters at Kearney in 1892, and operated a line of shovel houses for a short time, which were gradually replaced with elevators. He operated under the trade name of the J. P. Gibbons Grain Co. A few years later Mr. Gibbons' partner, J. S. Ewart, sold his half-interest in the J. P. Gibbons Grain Co. to E. S. Westbrook, of South Omaha, the business then being operated under the name of Westbrook-Gibbons Grain Co. A year or two later this business was consolidated with that of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., Omaha, Neb. However, in 1916 Mr. Gibbons left the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., took over their transit elevator at Kearney and went in business for himself. He specialized in a western transit business on coarse grain. In all probability the business will be continued.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston. Mass.—Applicants for membership in the Grain & Flour Exchange include James W. Knowles.

NEW YORK

Auburn, N. Y.—Cady & Co. are reported to be out of business.

Sodus, N. Y.—B. A. Hopkins Sons have installed two 5-h.p. G. E. Fully-Enclosed Motors in the local flour mill.

New York, N. Y.—Produce Exchange memberships were selling recently at $4,000 for regular and at $2,000 for associate.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The operation of the Reliance Elvtr., having a capacity of 550,000 bus., has been taken over by the Monarch Elvtr. Corp., giving that company total storage capacity of 1,050,000 bu.

New York, N. Y.—A. R. Bingham, an old member of the Produce Exchange, formerly in the grain business here, representing English connections, died in Liverpool, England, on Mar. 31, aged 88 years.

Oswego, N. Y.—In regard to the grain elevator at Grampus Bay, Oswego, I wish to advise that this is only a tentative study.—J. H. Nuelle, pres. N. Y., Ont. & Western Ry. Co. [It has been reported that an elevator of 2,000,000 bus. capacity would be erected on this railway company's property at Grampus Bay.]

New York, N. Y.—Julius Isaac has resigned as pres. of the Continental Grain Co., of this city, and its subsidiaries and other affiliated companies, after having been 35 years in the grain business. He will not sever his membership in the Produce Exchange, however. He will be succeeded as pres. by Joseph Fueur, who has been associated with the company in an official capacity for eight years.

Newark, N. Y.—E. Warner & Son are installing a hammer mill equipped with a Dings Electro-Magnetic Separator built into the apron of the mill.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The board of directors of the Buffalo Corn Exchange held its annual election of officers Apr. 16. The personnel of officers is: Pres., Edgar B. Black; vice-pres., William E. Ashe; treas., George B. Wood (re-elected); sec'y and ass't treas., Fred E. Pond. Preceding the election of officers, the annual stockholders' meeting was held and the new directors for the term of three years are: Edgar B. Black, Charles B. Lee, James G. McKillen. The other members of the board of directors serving during the year are: C. C. Lewis, E. E. McConnell, H. E. Tweeden, Dwight K. Yerxa.

Albany, N. Y.—The Albany Grain Elevator Bill has been introduced in the Assembly, providing a state expenditure of $1,850,000 for a 1,500,000-bu. elevator. This is the first time that the elevator bill has made its appearance in the lower house. It becomes the companion bill of the one sponsored by Senator Byrne and introduced into the Senate late in January, as reported in the Feb. 11 Journals. During a hearing on the Byrne Bill, held on Mar. 31, Colonel Green, commissioner of the state department of public works, is reported to have opposed the bill and to have said: "If the Port of Albany feels that it needs a grain elevator, the port should build it."

NORTH DAKOTA

Tower City, N. D.—R. J. Cooper's elevator burned recently; loss, $20,000.

Brantford, N. D.—A move is on foot to build a farmers elevator at this point.

Oakes, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here burned on Apr. 8; loss, $10,000.

Hamilton, N. D.—The local elevator of the Monarch Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis, is being moved by the J. H. Fisch Co.

Webster, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. has contracted with the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the installation of a new leg and repainting the elevator.

Honeyford, N. D.—The new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here is G. H. Hanson, former manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Kellys, N. D.

Kellys, N. D.—G. H. Hanson, former manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, is now manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s house at Honeyford, N. D., the change being made Mar. 1.

Grand Forks, N. D.—New members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n received during March are as follows: Farmers Elvtr. Co., Beulah; Cando Mill & Elvtr. Co., Cando; K. T. Gray & Co., Sarles; Farmers Grain & Trading Co., Milnor, all in North Dakota.

Bismarck, N. D.—S. B. No. 22, by Watt, as passed by the Assembly, changes the storage charge from one-thirtieth to one-thirty-sixth of a cent per day per bu., and adds: "Provided, however, that no storage shall be charged for grain so stored for 15 days from the date of delivery." The old law contained the following clause, which has been cut out: "If sold within 20 days, no charge."

Portland, N. D.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis, is having its elevator at this place moved by the J. H. Fisch Co.

Mohall, N. D.—It is reported that this point is to have a co-operative elevator soon, a branch of the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n.

Lawton, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. came near losing its manager, Ole Roe, recently. After starting the motor of his car, in the garage, he noticed one of his tires was flat, and without shutting off the engine, proceeded to attend to the tire. The monoxide gas almost got him, as when he was found he was flat on the floor and almost unconscious, but when taken out into the air he recovered.

Cummings, N. D.—H. A. Sorlie, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, had a remarkable escape from serious injury or death when his clothes caught in a revolving shaft at the elevator recently and he was whirled around several times before fellow employees could stop the machinery and release him. He escaped with nothing worse than a dislocated knee, in addition to bruises, of course.

Bismarck, N. D.—H. B. No. 71 enacted by the Assembly provides that all storage contracts terminate June 30 each year, the warehouseman being authorized by the law to sell the grain at the market price to satisfy all charges and liens and to issue a new storage certificate, but no elevator is entitled to more than 10c storage per bu. for any 12 month period. Notice of sale must be mailed, and all new receipts must state that storage contracts terminate June 30.

Bismarck, N. D.—S. B. No. 177 has been passed by the Assembly, adding to Sec. 8 of Chap. 155 the following clause: "Provided, however, that in the event a public warehouseman operates more than one such warehouse in the same city, town, village or siding, where such warehouses are operated in conjunction with each other, and with the same working force, and where but one set of books and records is kept for all such warehouses, and but one series of cash slips, scale tickets, storage tickets, and checks are issued for grain stored therein, only one license shall be required for the operation of all such warehouses."

Bismarck, N. D.—Sec. 31 of the North Dakota statutes, Chap. 155, has been rewritten, to provide that when a warehouseman sells out "he shall, by registered returned mail, serve not less than 30 days' notice upon all storage receipt holders having claims against his warehouse to call for delivery of the grain covered by such storage receipts, paying all storage charges due, warehouseman to make no charge for redelivery. All stored grain undelivered at the expiration of such 30 day period, shall be transferred by warehouseman to his successor if licensed, or to the nearest licensed warehouse for re-storage, taking receipt or receipts for same in favor of the owner or owners of the grain so transferred, such re-storage receipts to be filed with the commission until called for by the owners."

OHIO

Carrollton, O.—Sweet feed equipment has been installed at the Farmers Exchange Co.'s plant. It is driven by electricity.

Cleveland, O.—A. A. Kemper, sec'y of the Sheets Elvtr. Co., and who has been with that company for 20 years, has resigned and will take a rest for a while in sunny California. The company has not yet named Mr. Kemper's successor.

Loveland, O.—The N. W. Nisbet Co. opened its new feed mill on April. 7, an all-day program having been arranged for the occasion. Guests were served with lunch at noon, and talks were given by members of the Ohio State University Extension Service.

London, O.—Fire at the former Chenoweth Elvtr., now owned by F. J. Wood & Son, at noon Apr. 2, damaged the rear portion of the office to the extent of about $100. Some equipment stored in the building was also damaged. It is believed the fire was caused by boys carelessly throwing away cigarette stubs.

Toledo, O.—William J. Taylor is the receiver for the Ohio interests of Chatterton & Son, of Lansing, Mich., who went into receivership last month, as reported in the last number of the Journals. The Ohio properties include a large terminal elevator in this city, having a storage capacity of 200 cars, and elevators at Oakwood and at Hartsburg.

Fostoria, O.—Announcement was made this month that the Farm Board has granted a credit of $200,000 to the Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Ass'n to finance the deal (reported in the Jan. 14 Journals) involving the purchase of the Fostoria Storage & Transfer Elvtr. Co.'s 700,000-bu. elevator and 20,000-bu. corn drying plant, to which will be added a 25,000-bu. annex, as previously reported.

Grafton, O.—Work has started on the additional grain storage for the United Mills, Inc., subsidiary of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., the addition to consist of 20 large reinforced concrete tanks, with 12 smaller tanks, 100 feet high, overhead gallery, and a workhouse about 140 feet high. The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. expects to have the work completed in time to receive the new crop of wheat.

Jackson Center, O.—The Jackson Center Grain Co. and the young Grain Co. have onsolidated, closing the elevator on Pike St., which has been operated by the Jackson Center Grain Co. The firm will still be known as the Jackson Center Grain Co. The Young Grain Co. will no longer be in existence, having surrendered its charter, and Mr. Young retires from the business. These elevators are each 40,000-bu. capacity.—Jackson Center Grain Co., J. M. Pence, sec'y-treas. and mgr.

Middle Point, O.—Very little real estate is changing hands and only about one farm out of every 200 being sold by the county sheriff under foreclosure. Farmers are in good financial condition and buildings being repainted and new fences erected. Woodlands have been cleared and cut up for wood in this past winter and this land is being used for pasture. All dead timber and small trees are cut up for wood and the bushes and small timber cleaned out of the fences. This mild winter has allowed the farmers to work outside thus completing work that would otherwise have remained undone.—H. G. Pollock, Pollock Grain Co.

Kill them safely—quickly—cheaply—with C. P. C. Red Squill. ORDER IT—USE IT—SELL IT!

• R A T S •

C. P. C. Rat Exterminator is Prepared by the Makers of "Minrol-Protin" for Poultry, and a Full Line of Worm Remedies, Disinfectants, Sprays, Etc.

CONCENTRATE PRODUCTS COMPANY, 822 So. May St., Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA

Tishomingo, Okla.—Bill Hamilton has opened a grist mill on S. Kemp Av., in connection with his cream station.

Kingfisher, Okla.—The Bob White Flour Mills has under construction a building to house its power plant and expects to have it finished by May.

Guymon, Okla.—The Rogers Grain Co.'s elevator here burned on Apr. 12 during the night. Only a small amount of grain was in the house at the time.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Don't forget the annual convention of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n that is to be held on May 15 in this city at the Skirvin Hotel. It will be a good one.

Ralston, Okla.—The Ponca City Milling Co. is overhauling the elevator recently purchased from V. D. Eberwein, and when completed it will be one of the most up-to-date in this part of the country.

Tecumseh, Okla.—The Tecumseh Flour & Feed Co. is extending its building 50 feet in order to have room for its business which has outgrown its present quarters. If weather is favorable, the building will be completed by May.

Alex, Okla.—Arthur Graham, manager of the Electric Mill, was grinding hulls recently for a customer, when some scrap iron caused a fire, which, fortunately, did no damage other than to the loader and the feed being ground, before it was put out.

Blackwell, Okla.—The new storage addition for the Blackwell Mill & Elvtr. Co. (the local operating name of the Midland Flour Milling Co.) is to be constructed by the Burrell Engineering & Const. Co., which has the contract for the 400,000-bu. structure.

Enid, Okla.—At the recent annual meeting of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, held in this city, the old officers were re-elected as follows: Pres., Paul E. Peeler (for the eighth consecutive year); vice-pres., W. H. Henderson; sec'y-treas., Roy Bender.

Fairfax, Okla.—V. D. Eberwein has reopened his elevator here that has been closed for several months. Besides buying and selling grain he handles stock feed of all kinds. Mr. Eberwein sold his Ralston elevator recently to the Ponca City Milling Co., whose elevator at Ralston burned last November.

Dacoma, Okla.—George W. Crowell, who has been associated with Bert Lewis in the Dacoma Grain Co. for 27 years, has sold his interest in the grain company and also in the lumber yards here and at Hopeton to W. W. Starr, who now owns nine lumber yards in northwestern Oklahoma. The new name of the grain firm will be Starr & Lewis.

Shawnee, Okla.—Contract has been awarded by the Shawnee Milling Co. for the construction of a 300,000-bu. storage addition to its plant here, to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., and work has already started. With the completion of this addition the company will have a total capacity of 600,000 bus. In addition to its flour milling business the Shawnee Co. also manufactures feeds.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Portland, Ore.—The Grain Stabilization Corp.'s Pacific Coast office, formerly at Pendleton, Ore., has been moved this month to this city, with Edgar Moore as manager.

Portland, Ore.—Edgar Smith, former pres. of the Pillsbury-Astoria Flour Mills Co., of this city, whose plant includes a large grain elevator, has become associated with the Farmers National Grain Corp. and will assist Henry Collins in the work of the corp.

Helix, Ore.—The Farmers Mutual Warehouse Co. here is erecting a 130,000-bu. cribbed annex, to be covered with galvanized siding and roofing. It will be an addition to the 135,000-bu. elevator built three years ago. The Hickok Const. Co. has the contract.

LaCrosse, Wash.—The large elevator and warehouse at this point formerly owned by the Mark P. Miller Milling Co. have been purchased by the LaCrosse Grain Growers, Inc. This is one of the largest grain handling plants in the county and consists of a 50,000-bu. elevator for handling bulk grain, warehouse space for more than 300,000 bus. of sacked grain, office and scale house and covered platforms.

Colfax, Wash.—Some time ago, a young fellow came here and collected five or six dollars for the Grain Dealers Journal and other magazines. He got our money, but we never got the magazines. We have forgotten his name and could not definitely describe him now, but we were surely greatly imposed upon and it seems too bad some steps can not be taken to check these imposters.—Colfax Grain & Feed Co.

PENNSYLVANIA

Rheems, Pa.—Molasses feed mixing machinery has been installed by J. W. Wolgemuth here. The capacity is six tons hourly.

Erie, Pa.—Rapid progress is reported on the Pennsylvania Railroad's new elevator, which by June will be ready to receive 1,500,000 bus. of grain.

Florin, Pa.—Wolgemuth Bros. recently installed a hammer mill, a 3-ton per hour molasses plant and other equipment which is now in full operation.

Elizabethtown, Pa.—A hammer mill has recently been added to the new sweet feed plant of Grubb & Medeira, which is now operating to full capacity which is about six tons hourly.

West Newton, Pa.—The Farmers Supply Co. here has been bot by the West Newton Milling Co., Frank T. Greenawalt, owner and manager, who will consolidate the feed and implement business with that of his own.

Indiana, Pa.—The grain, flour, feed and supplies business of the Hetrick & Wilson Milling Co. has been bot by S. W. Hess and W. J. Wilson, who have also leased the building from the heirs and will continue operation under the old firm name.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Java, S. D.—The Farmers Equity Elvtr. was damaged on Apr. 13 by an explosion.

Fulton, S. D.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co. plans to make improvements on one of its two elevators this summer.

Wessington Springs, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. will be overhauled this summer and some new machinery added.

Wood, S. D.—Joseph Week, of Winner, S. D., contemplates building an elevator at this point on the railroad right-of-way.

Madison, S. D.—The Ketcham Grain Co. will rebuild the foundation of its elevator and make other repairs before harvest.

Lane, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. contemplates the installation of a feed plant, and an overhead drive this summer.

Alpena, S. D.—Mason Smith & Sons will do some overhauling to their two elevators here and may later install a hammer mill.

Alpena, S. D.—Burglars recently dumped the contents of the safe of the Alpena Farmers Elvtr. Co. into the driveway, but got no money.

Mitchell, S. D.—The Farmers Grain Co. has installed a feed mixer and may add some more machinery to their feed mill this summer.

Tulare, S. D.—The Tulare Grain Co. recently installed a kicker and a new rope drive. A new drive belt will be put in this summer.

Tulare, S. D.—The Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co. may install a feed plant this summer. Additional machinery will probably be added to the elevator.

Labolt, S. D.—The elevator of the Monarch Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis, is being moved four miles from its former location. The J. H. Fisch Co. has the contract.

Frederick, S. D.—A feed mill owned by Olaf Anderson burned recently; loss, $3,700.

Moser, S. D. (not a p. o.).—C. L. Franscoln, of Winner, contemplates building an elevator here having a capacity of 20,000 bus. and to be completed in time for the new crop.

Cavour, S. D.—A small flour mill has been installed by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. Other units may be added to make corn meal, graham flour, whole wheat and rye flours. Also cereals and prepared feeds may be manufactured.

Volga, S. D.—The elevator property of J. N. Hymes here was recently purchased by Geo. O. Cotton and Geo. P. Sexauer, who tore the main building down and divided the other buildings. Mr. Sexauer will move his buildings elsewhere, and Mr. Cotton will build four coal sheds on the property, which is across the street from his elevator.

Pierre, S. D.—A bill has been passed by the legislature of South Dakota according to the provisions of which an elevator must sell its stored grain at the local market price at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, each year, unless the owner has made demand for redelivery, given an order to sell, or, after paying the charges for storing and handling, has requested a new storage ticket. But if the owner fails to do any of these things, the elevator is required to sell the grain and pay over the proceeds to the storage ticket holders, after deducting charges. The owner must sell or take redelivery not later than April 1 in the case of corn.

SOUTHEAST

Petersburg, W. Va.—The plant and business of the Atlantic Flour Mills in this city have been taken over by the Valley Feed & Supply Co. which has put F. H. Coverly, formerly of Cumberland, in charge of the plant.

Palatka, Fla.—Tom B. Preston has joined a partnership with Ben W. Curry in a new firm known as the Service Grain Co., handling grain, hay and a complete line of feeds. Both men are well known in this section, having been associated with the W. A. Merryday Co.

Richmond, Va.—The property formerly occupied by A. L. Brown & Sons has been purchased by the Carter-Venable Co., Inc., feedstuffs, grain and seed dealers, and will be occupied as a branch by the new owners, who have placed James Lyle, for many years with Brown & Sons, in charge.

Charlotte, N. C.—John L. Scott, formerly in the grain and feed brokerage business in Havana, Cuba, will supervise the new Scott Corn Mills here, which will manufacture from native corn fancy grits, corn meal, corn flakes, etc., and include a feed department for the utilization of the byproducts.

TENNESSEE

Leoma, Tenn.—J. A. Richardson recently built a new grist mill here, in which he installed up-to-date machinery, and is now doing custom grinding.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Southeastern Millers Ass'n, headquarters in this city, on May 1 will have a new sec'y, Dr. W. H. Strowd, of the Home Mill & Grain Co., Mount Vernon, Ind., who is also sec'y of the Soft Wheat Millers Ass'n, whose headquarters are also in this city. Dr. Strowd succeeds Dr. J. W. Sample, resigned. Headquarters of both ass'ns may be moved later to Louisville, Ky., it is reported.

TEXAS

Hillsboro, Tex.—A sweet feed mill was recently opened here by Hugh W. Miller.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Southwest Grain & Commission Co. is insolvent and is being liquidated by the writer.—W. L. Newsom, liquidating agt.

Dalhart, Tex.—The Mayfield Feed & Grain Co.'s 25,000-bu. elevator is nearing completion. The new feed mill, which is a part of this plant, started operation early in March, as reported in the Journals.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Kimbell Milling Co. will increase its storage capacity by 750,000 bus., contract for the construction of which has been awarded to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., giving this terminal elevator a total capacity of 3,500,000 bus.

Brownwood, Tex.—The Austin Mill & Grain Co.'s new unit to its elevator will have a capacity of 150,000 bus., and is to be completed by June 1. The structure will be similar to the ones already built and constructed of concrete and steel. The company's present storage capacity is 170,000 bus., besides two smaller crib elevators having a capacity of about 90,000 bus. The Stevens Engineering & Const. Co. is in charge of the construction work on the new unit.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. will hereafter operate the grain elevators in Utah and Idaho formerly directed by the Intermountain Grain Growers, Inc., and M. G. Pence, district manager at this city, will be in charge. The formation of local branches will receive the attention of the farmer co-operative. Manager W. H. Berrett, of the Intermountain Grain Growers, Inc., has resigned and will look after his own private interests.

Ogden, Utah.—B. L. Slack, sec'y of the Grain Exchange since its formation, and who was reported in the last number of the Journals as slowly recovering from a serious illness, left during the second week of this month, accompanied by his wife, for Chicago, where it is said they will make their home. Mr. Slack's improvement has not been as rapid as was desired. Before coming to this section of the country, Mr. Slack was one of the pioneer grain men of the St. Louis market. At a meeting of the Grain Exchange directors on Apr. 9 it was announced that Mr. Slack's successor as sec'y will not be appointed until the annual meeting in June.

WISCONSIN

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—Daniel O. McGuire, sole owner of the McGuire Hay & Grain Co., founded by him in 1896, died from a heart attack recently, at the age of 65 years. He had not been well for three years, and last November his condition became worse. He retired from active business about seven years ago.

Milwaukee, Wis.—New members admitted to the Chamber of Commerce in April to date: Eugene Wald, Bertrand Lichtenberger, Thos. J. Herlihy, Wm. A. Grieb, Godfrey J. Gelderman, Edward J. Gelderman, Noble E. Davis, Adam J. Riffel, R. Alger Dake, David D. Weiss, Bert Calkins, Jno. P. Rugee, Arthur C. Best, Jas. A. Campbell, George M. Zahringer, R. H. Weins, Arthur J. Lindsay, H. M. Fraser.—H. A. Plumb, sec'y.

Milwaukee, Wis.—At the annual election of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, held on Apr. 6, the following officers were chosen: Pres., A. L. Flanagan; 1st vice-pres., E. F. LaBudde; 2nd vice-pres., O. R. Sickert; sec'y and treas., H. A. Plumb. Directors for three-year term: A. M. Kayser, A. J. Riebs and E. S. Terry. Board of appeals: A. L. Johnstone, H. M. Peterson, and H. M. Stratton. Board of arbitration: Roy S. Leistikow and M. H. Kleser.

Beaver Dam, Wis.—The Mayer Feed & Seed Co.'s elevator here burned recently.

WYOMING

Sheridan, Wyo.—The Sheridan Flouring Mills are now making a new feed for sheep, made in the form of cubes and sweetened with molasses.

The Aurora Elevator Co., Aurora, Neb., voted recently not to affiliate with the Farmers West Central government set-up. They prefer to select the most profitable market for their grain.

Rollin E. Smith died at Chicago Apr. 8. He was the author of "Wheat Fields and Markets of the World," and lately associated with the government's Farmers National and Grain Stabilization Corps. He was born in Minneapolis May 18, 1869, and after writing for the press entered the employ of the Department of Agriculture in 1918.

An embargo against foreign wheat has been declared by the municipality of Shanghai, China, to help Chinese farmers; but H. H. Kung, minister of commerce and industry, states that the nationalist government is not considering an embargo on wheat. The discussion, he says, has been confined to methods of preventing dumping of Russian wheat.

The Federal Trade Commission announces its completion of the task of reviewing the rules of business practice adopted by close to eighty industries at trade practice conferences held at various times, mostly in the last five years. The rules for each industry will be announced separately in the near future after each industry has been given an opportunity to adopt changes made by the commission.

If we hand over the whole of our grain to the pool, as he proposes to compel us to do, we may never know how much we lose. Perhaps that is why the pool managers, of whom Mr. Cameron thinks so highly, want it to be compulsory. The comparison of their selling results with the market prices is so damaging that they want to prevent any comparisons being made, writes Robert Leckie, a farmer, in the Regina Leader-Post.

Hull Docks, Eng.—Two portable bucket elevators with capacity for 100 tons per hour each have been added to the equipment of the London & North Eastern Ry. for discharging bulk grain cargoes in the King George Dock. Specially designed for the purpose by Henry Simon, Ltd., of Manchester, having telescopic legs capable of extension sufficient to deal with the largest ships using the port, they unload ships with as much as 70 ft. beam and 65 ft. hold depth below the level of the hatch coamings. At the head of the elevator a portable conveyor is arranged for delivery of grain over the ship's side. Each leg is a complete unit that can be transported as a whole and is handled by the quay cranes or the ship's tackle.

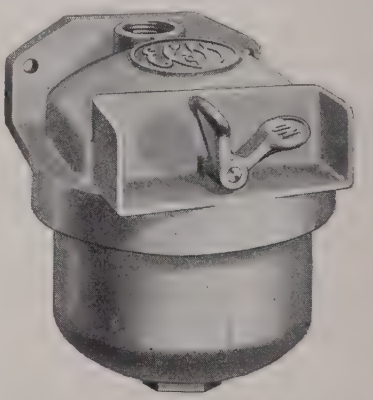
Push Button for Dusty Atmosphere

Ignition of the gas and air mixture in the automobile engine is a familiar example of what may occur when an electric spark makes its path thru air laden with finely divided dust. While dust is not an ever present nuisance in the well equipped and clean elevator, yet, accidentally, the powder may on occasion be blown about in the vicinity of the push button switches placed at convenient points to control the stopping and starting of the electric motors driving the conveyor belts.

An explosion-proof push button has been invented, with its working parts cased in die cast aluminum, as shown in the engraving herewith. The upper part of the case is equipped with two mounting holes. The lower half is the tank which screws on the upper half, the vertical length of the threaded overlapping surface being 5/8", making this a very rugged and tight joint. The hole for conduit connections is tapped for 3/4" conduit pipe and is located at the top.

The contact mechanism of this push button is very ruggedly built and is exceedingly simple in design. The base is of insulated material on which are mounted the contacts and terminals. The contacts are made of heavy copper bar and are designed to provide a wiping action when a circuit is made or broken. A single large compression spring insures ample pressure between contacts.

This combination of oil-immersed contact and terminals and a case strong and tight enough to prevent the transmission of any flame to surrounding atmosphere, enables



Explosion-proof Push Button

this push button to meet the requirements of an explosion-proof push button. It may be used without oil, if desired. It is made by the Electric Controller & Mfg. Co.

Joint control of the wheat market by combination with Argentina will be considered at a special conference called by the Victorian Wheat Growers, Inc., with the pools of New South Wales, South Australia and West Australia.

FORT WORTH

Is the Better Grain Market — Use It and Profit

Try any of these Grain and CottonExchange Members:

Transit Grain & Commission Co.
Consignments, Brokerage

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.
Export and Consignments

James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain, Stocks, Provisions

Warning

A heavy set man weighing about 200 lbs., 5 ft. 6 in. high, well dressed and traveling by auto, has been collecting subscriptions to Grain Dealers Journal from grain dealers of Pierce County, Wisconsin, without authority of the publishers and without remitting for the Journal. He used the name W. A. Hamrin and talked loud. Seemed slightly deaf. Information regarding whereabouts will be greatly appreciated by Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—During the month of March the Zeleny Thermometer System was installed in 8 bins for King Midas Mill Co., Hastings, Minn.

Grain storage, amounting to 50,909,000 bushels was erected during 1930, bearing out the contention that, regardless of conditions in other trades and industries, new construction in the grain trade continues.

Chicago, Ill.—Foote Bros Gear & Machine Co. announce the removal of its general offices to 215 N. Curtis St. The purpose of the move is to permit consolidation and better co-ordination of the general offices and manufacturing department.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Intermittent line and spot welding with interruptions as high as 1,000 per minute and even higher are possible with a new type of control equipment announced by the General Electric Co. This new control uses "thyratron" tubes instead of contactors for interrupting the flow of current.

Davenport, Ia.—The Airforce Conveyor Corp. has filed articles of incorporation to engage in the buying and selling of grain elevator equipment and the handling of other classes of mechanical equipment. The officers are: A. E. Montgomery, Pres.; B. A. Shearer, vice-pres.; A. A. Kopp, sec'y, E. W. Martin, treas.

East Pittsburgh, Pa.—The new Type HR "Simplex" Synchronous Motors are described in Leaflet 20519, recently published by the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. These motors, which are designed for driving low-speed, constant-speed machinery where low starting current combined with high starting and pull-in torque is required, are discussed in this leaflet from application, construction, and operation standpoints. The leaflet is illustrated with photographs, drawings, and curves. A copy will be sent on request.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Link-Belt Co. has just issued a new illustrated book, No. 1293, which describes the complete line of positive drives: Silent Chain, Roller Chain, Herringbone Gears, Herringbone Speed Reducers, Worm Gear Speed Reducers, Steel & Malleable Chains, P. I. V. Gear (Positive, Infinitely Variable Speed Transmission). Many illustrations of installations of these positive drive units are shown, with accompanying description which tells of the broad scope of this manufacturing and engineering achievement—"A Positive Drive for Every Purpose"—which is backed by prompt shipment from factory and jobber stocks, located at strategic points throughout the country. A copy is available for you.

Cincinnati, O.—It is fallacious to assume that, by building a Chinese wall around wage rates, it will be possible to ward off the necessity of general economic readjustment in time of depression. It is even more fallacious to argue that wage rates must be maintained despite reductions in the cost of living, in order to protect the standard of living of American wage earners. It is, after all, not the money wage but rather the real wage, represented by the purchasing power of money earnings, that determines whether living standards can be maintained. When, therefore, the cost of living falls, a proportionate reduction in wages need not affect adversely the economic status of the worker. This fact is generally ignored in the current discussion of the wage problem.—Magnus W. Alexander, Pres. National Industrial Conference Board.

California Grain Men to Aid Barley Growers

The pool now planned by agitators going among the growers of barley in Northern and Central California is almost certain to result in as great a fiasco as the Canadian Wheat Pool, with similar losses to misguided farmers lured into signing the marketing agreements.

To acquaint the grower with the pitfalls lurking in the pool scheme the San Francisco Grain Trade Ass'n has created a public relations com'ite with A. H. Hankerson as chairman.

The operation of the pool would be detrimental to both grower and grain dealers, since European barley buyers have signified definitely their purpose to refuse to buy California barley for malting purposes thru any other than the regular channels.

Chinese Refuse Farm Board Wheat

The Federal Farm Board is in a desperate position to get rid of the wheat held in the Pacific Northwest. Domestic storage and home consumption is negligible compared with the great volume moving every year for export. The only recourse is to load the wheat on ships. Preliminary to loading out the grain James Stone, chairman of the Farm Board, thru the Chinese minister at Washington, C. C. Wu, offered American flour for Chinese consumption on a long term credit basis, spread over five years, which would be in the form of a formal loan to the Chinese government without interest and security.

Replying Apr. 17 T. V. Soong, Chinese minister of finance, said that the Farm Board's quoted prices would result in undue profit to the United States, and "that while the scheme might temporarily benefit the Chinese people it would eventually work a hardship on the Chinese farmers."

1914 DIRECT HEAT OR STEAM CONTINUOUS FLOW MADE IN ALL SIZES Randolph Grain Driers THIS DISTINGUISHES THE BEST FROM THE REST 1931

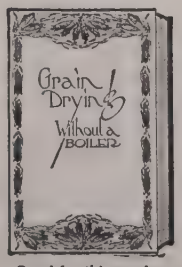
SEVENTEEN YEARS MAKING
NEW FRIENDS AND KEEPING THE OLD

Grain Drier without a BOILER *That's a* RANDOLPH for Elevators and Mills

There has never been a Randolph Drier removed and another make installed in its place; or a Randolph Drier offered for sale as a secondhand machine. Don't you think this is a remarkable record for 17 years in the manufacture of Drying Equipment?

Grain Drier with a COB BURNER *That's a* RANDOLPH for Country Elevators

When you buy Randolph Driers you buy Originality — never copies — and you are fully protected by patents.



Send for this catalog

WRITE OR WIRE
O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY
TOLEDO, OHIO ◆ U.S.A.

Field Seeds

Seed Trade Notes

Selling seed that is clean and that is high in germination is good but it is not enough. Knowing when to plant; how to plant; what bacteria, if any, is needed, and what fertilizers are advantageous means rendering service, and that, in the end, is what pays the biggest dividends.

A meeting was held in Chicago on Apr. 10, for the purpose of discussing proposed changes in the Illinois seed laws. Guaranteed germination, noxious weeds and other similar matters were specifically considered.

Sexauer & Son, of Brookings, S. D., have opened a seed store at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Manitowoc, Wis.—George Anderson, 69, one of the organizers of the Manitowoc Seed Co. and a director of the First National bank here, died Apr. 5, after a long illness.

The Chemists say that Spartan barley is quite satisfactory for malting purposes. It is a good feeding barley and as it frequently produces double the amount that common barley does, a heavy increase in production is looked for.

The newspapers report the Washington State College as having 55 tons of pure seed available for distribution to farmers in that state. How do the regular seed dealers like this kind of competition?

The Spring meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n will be held at the Paxton Hotel, Omaha, Neb., on May 2.

The Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n has certified Kawvale a new wheat for increase and distribution by the Kansas Ag. Exp. Station.

Of the 15 hybrid corns that outyielded Hogue's in Nebraska, in 1930, only five have been developed to the point where seed is available in any quantity. These varieties are: Field No. 5, Funk 365, Funk 250, Funk 517, and Field No. 4. They yielded from about five down to less than one bushel more than Hogue's, and ranked in the order named.

Bank drafts and cashier's checks are given preferred status under a law recently enacted by the Alabama legislature, when placed with any bank or trust company **for collection.**

To Check Seed Loans

T. W. Harvey, in charge of the St. Louis Seed Loan Office, says the government is checking up on the use of the money loaned for the purchase of seed. He reports that a large number of cases have been brought to the attention of the St. Louis office where loans made for seed, etc., have been used for purposes other than those for which applications were made.

He calls attention to the fact that the funds advanced to the farmers by the U. S. Government must be used for the purposes for which they were approved and that misuse of the funds will not be tolerated.

Loans made by the U. S. Government from the $45,000,000 appropriation, as well as the $20,000,000 fund, are secured by a first mortgage on the 1931 crop and it will be unlawful for any mortgagor to sell any part of this crop without applying the proceeds of such sales to the note held by the Federal Government. Payment of these loans must be made from the proceeds of the first crops sold. Any violations of the foregoing will be severely prosecuted.

Some of our political friends are changing their views as to the benefits to be derived from "Farm Relief" as provided under the terms of the Agricultural Marketing Act and taking unto themselves as their own original assertions, the views and judgments of economists and business men proved years ago by practical experience. Some day farmers will realize that marketing is a profession and a difficult one for politicians to master by a few months of casual observation.—Portland Grain Exchange.

Imports and Exports of Seeds

Imports and exports of seeds for February compared with February, 1930, and the two months ending February, are reported by the Buro of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in lbs., as follows:

IMPORTS

	February		Two Mos. Ending Feb.	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Alfalfa	1,500	.....	9,000	65,940
Red clover..	594,662	309,537	1,342,711	464,030
Alsike	.....	823,309	.....	1,211,527
Crim. clover	.....	76,019	.....	97,665
Other clover	70,203	223,240	163,458	483,661
Grass seed..	555,441	323,194	1,147,095	289,812
Vetch	134,081	54,998	640,792	785,651

EXPORTS

Alfalfa	26,267	172,480	69,210	433,110
Red clover..	30,200	78,072	82,476	184,112
Other clover	35,438	52,581	83,883	170,799
Timothy ...	484,072	2,249,747	1,922,206	3,492,246
Other field seeds	276,559	207,235	612,476	1,030,357

Seed Loans to Cease Apr. 30

The Secretary of Agriculture says applications for seed and feed loans will not be accepted after Apr. 30 as farm plantings will, by that time, have been practically completed in the sections where loans were available. First repayments are expected about July 1 and as they come due, a force of perhaps 150 collectors is to be put into the field to see that the government gets its cash.

Buyers of farm products upon which the government holds liens will need to be very careful in purchasing such commodities.

Farm Board Criticised by Foreign Expert

Writing in the London Times, Apr. 13, Sir Herbert Robson, who attended the recent grain conference at Rome, Italy, declared that the present disastrous position of the wheat growers in the world markets has been caused by the intervention of governments in the exporting countries, by the accumulation of enormous stocks; and in the importing countries by regulations which prevent bread of fine quality from being sold, and by customs duties which increase the price.

Without governmental backing, he asserts, the enormous stocks of grain now stored in the United States and Canada could not have been accumulated, "as distribution would have been made in an orderly, normal manner and the market would not have been threatened by an avalanche from these enormous unneeded accumulations."

CORNELI KEYSTONE (SELECTED CLEANED TESTED) SEEDS

CORNELI SEED CO.
FIELD SEEDS
BUYERS & SELLERS
ST. LOUIS, MO.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
GRAIN
Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

LOUISVILLE SEED CO.
BUYERS AND SELLERS
All varieties CLOVER, FIELD and GRASS SEED, SOY BEANS and COW PEAS
226 No. 15th St. LOUISVILLE, KY.
Long Dist. Phone 6727-6728

We Carry Stocks
of Verified Origin Clover and Common Alfalfa, also State Certified Sealed and Tagged Grimm, all hardy Western Grown, at convenient distributing points and solicit your inquiry.
Our service and the quality of our merchandise are the best, and being buyers direct from producers, our prices are well in line.
Occidental Seed Co.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

WE SPECIALIZE IN
ALFALFA — RED CLOVER
BLUE GRASS—CANE—SUDAN
AND MILLET
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
RUDY - PATRICK SEED CO.
Kansas City, Mo.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.
Buyers and sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.
The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else

KANSAS CITY, MO.
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.
Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Corneli Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.
Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

Seed Trade Marks

Kellogg Seed Co., Milwaukee, Wis., filed ser. No. 311,312, the words **"Blue Mound,"** for lawn grass seed.

Montana Seed Experiments

In seed experiments in Montana, Montana No. 36 and Newturk winter wheat; Marquis, Supreme and Reliance spring wheat; Trebi barley; Victory and Markton oats; Newland flax, and Ladak and Grimm alfalfa were found to be varietal leaders.

It was also found that frosted wheat had better milling and seed value than was supposed; that wheat overwintered in the shock, while lowered in seed and in market qualities, remained much the same in protein content and in baking quality.

May Grow Too Much Popcorn

Inquiries concerning pop-corn growing received by the U. S. D. A. are said to indicate that many farmers are considering going into pop-cron production this year for the first time. Pop-corn prices are very sensitive to changes in supply, according to the Bureau of Plant Industry, and price depression easily may occur with an increased production when demand is more or less constant. It is important, therefore, that prospective pop-corn growers consider the situation carefully before venturing into the business.

A factor of even greater importance is the relatively large part of the commercial crop grown "on contract" at a price fixed before planting. In seasons of large production this contracted production is absorbed first, leaving the rest of the crop to bear the brunt of the competition for sales. This tends to make the prices for uncontracted pop-corn even lower than it otherwise would be, particularly if the grower is not in a position to hold it.

Seed Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1930, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	22,000	11,000	.....	1,000
Duluth	54,282	17,786	113,132	.....
Ft. William	49,268	8,180	51,369	2,925
Milwaukee	.....	18,590	.....	2,860
Minneapolis	449,330	132,570	85,960	146,230
New York	180,000	.....	.....	.....
Superior	26,149	4,925	38,363	22,063
KAFIR AND MILO				
†Ft. Worth	120,000	342,000	.....	.....
Hutchinson	66,300	141,700	.....	.....
Kansas City	129,800	326,700	142,000	319,000
St. Joseph	3,000	7,500	1,500	.....
St. Louis	81,600	100,800	14,400	36,000
Wichita	13,000	37,700	9,100	32,500
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	49,500	117,700	15,400	14,300
Hutchinson	.....	18,200	.....	.....
Kansas City	3,450	33,350	1,150	.....
Wichita	23,400	19,500	3,900	7,800
SORGHUMS				
Cincinnati	2,800	1,400	.....	.....
Denver	4,200	1,400	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	163,800	320,600	18,200	86,800
New Orleans	.....	4,200	.....	.....
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	1,886,000	1,588,000	1,953,000	1,676,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	31,340	153,275	1,559,175	2,394,507
New York, bags	550	.....	812	1,212
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	1,184,000	1,229,000	2,239,000	3,194,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	.....	130,590	125,025	297,985

†Heads.

The Farm Loan Board on April 18 increased to 3 per cent from 2 and 2½ per cent the rate permitted to be charged by the Agricultural Credit Corporation on live stock loans.

International Plans to Solve Grain "Crisis"

A meeting is to be held at London, beginning May 18, of all the major wheat exporting countries of the world, including by special invitation, the United States, in an attempt to solve before the next harvest the crisis alleged to exist in grain production.

This is an outcome of the failure of the wheat conference held at Rome, Italy, under the auspices of the International Institute of Agriculture.

The rock on which the conference split was the refusal of some nations to consent to acreage reduction. Acreage reduction, by the way, is the nostrum advocated both by Alexander Legge and the present chairman, Stone, of the Federal Farm Board.

The European countries desire a preferential tariff which would help out their own exports, but would make it difficult for the exporters of North America, Argentina and Australia.

Premier Benito Mussolini did not favor limitation of the cultivation of cereals "at a time when there are all too many peoples in the world who are poverty-stricken and grievously distressed."

Sir Daniel Hall, chief of the British representatives, declared the British were prepared to back the dominions in fighting any European tariff scheme as well as to fight attempts to limit production. One bad wheat year should be sufficient to cause absorption of surplus stock existing since the bumper crop of 1928, he declared.

Sir Daniel blamed Italy, Germany and France for attempts to raise their own wheat instead of buying in the traditional markets. Canadian wheat pools and the Federal Farm Board's similar organization contributed seriously to the unsteadiness and weakness of the market.

John A. Simpson of Oklahoma City, president of the National Farmers' Union, proposed a government operated system of licensing to purchase wheat at fixed prices, which he said should be around $2 a bushel. Only licensed millers and dealers would be permitted to purchase and then only a fixed percentage of the farmers' crop.

Abraham Kissin, Soviet delegate, declared that "far from reducing her wheat production, Russia would increase it this year, and that instead of giving up her policy of so-called 'dumping' she intended to increase her wheat exports in order to pay for imports. Russia will return soon to the position as a wheat exporter that she occupied before the war."

Professor Leon Kritzman, Russian delegate, caused some confusion in the conference at the close by attempting to make a declaration in the name of Pussia opposing all the conference findings.

Senator Demichelis, president of the International Institute of Agriculture, had him ruled out of order, but Kritzman made his statement just before the meeting closed.

The conference has accomplished nothing, he said, and Russia's point of view is entirely different from that of other countries, since there is no industrial or agricultural crisis there.

Exports of wheat from Australia are to be encouraged by the payment of a proposed bounty of 9.33 cents per bushel by agreement of the Commonwealth and its constituent states under a bill providing for a loan of $22,483,320, a portion of which is to be used to make loans to farmers to aid in planting the new crops. As Australia does not attempt to fix the price foreigners shall pay for its wheat its exports will be welcomed by all European importing nations.

Carboxide for Weevil

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has developed ethylene oxide as a fumigant for grain, but it is unsatisfactory without an admixture, preferably of carbon dioxide.

The ethylene is a liquid and when mixed with the carbon, which is a solid, forms a slush that can be introduced into the grain bin with the grain stream. In this solid form the carbon dioxide is known as "dry ice."

Various objections have been found to the dry ice mixture, and a new mixture has been developed known as carboxide, identical with the ethylene and carbon dioxide, except that it is a liquid instead of a slush, so that the user does not need to do any mixing.

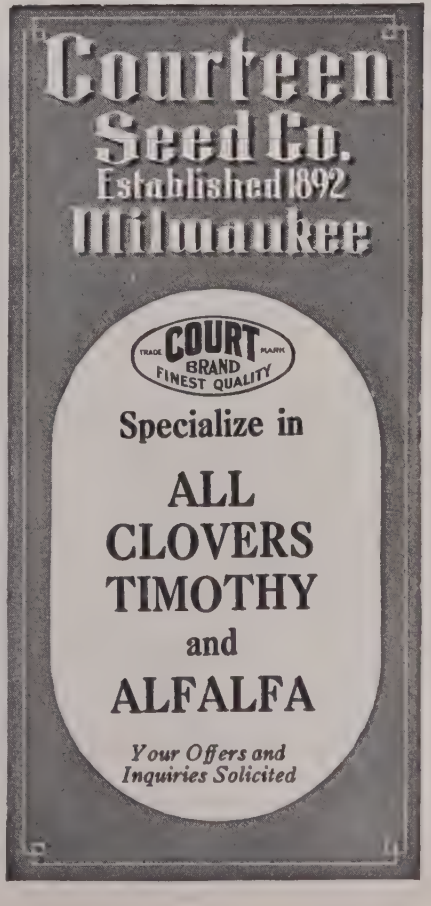
Carboxide is a liquefied mixture of carbon dioxide and ethylene oxide compressed in a steel cylinder under a pressure of 700 pounds per square inch. Immediately upon releasing to the atmosphere the mixture atomizes and vaporizes very rapidly.

To use carboxide for fumigating grain it is necessary to install a system of pipe distribution in bins. One of the smaller bins in the elevator may be so equipped with piping and used effectively to fumigate lots of infested grain as received.

Toledo Seed Prices

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo Market for cash and the futures for clover and alsike for week ending April 18:

Clover:	High	Low	Close	Yr. ago
Prime clover, old	$13.75	$13.75	$13.75	.....
Prime clover, new	14.00	14.00	14.00	11.40
Prime choice cash, new	14.25	14.25	14.25	12.00
Prime choice cash, old	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
October	14.25	14.25	14.25	12.60
December	14.50	14.50	14.50	12.80
Alsike				
Cash	14.00	14.00	14.00	11.00



Grain Carriers

Peoria's new $400,000 river and rail terminal will be formally opened and dedicated on May 1.

Many of the state railway commissions are in a quandary as to what to do about intrastate grain rates.

The earliest opening on record is announced for the N. Y. State barge canal, but low water at Rochester held up for some time, the movement of loaded grain barges.

The railroads of the country earned only 3⅓ per cent on their investment in 1930 and during the first quarter of 1931 they earned at an annual rate of less than 2 per cent.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Dominion Marine Association at its annual meeting urged that the government compel the use of Canadian boats for movement of Canadian grain destined for export. Under the present laws boats registered in the United States can be used.

Bills of lading to be used in this season's shipments of grain eastward on the Great Lakes are under discussion by shippers and vessel owners, with a view to improvement. Differences of opinion have arisen as to some of the proposed changes, including, prepayment of freight charges.

There are 15 tramp steamers already chartered to load wheat at Montreal during the first half of May and liner tonnage for the entire month is now chartered. The demand for tonnage out of Montreal is brisk and it is the first time in four or five years this situation has prevailed.

The Farmers National Grain Corp. has made arrangements for five boats now at Fort William to proceed to Duluth to load 1,500,000 bushels of Farm Board durum wheat.

New Complaints

In 24,344, the Sperry Flour Co., of San Francisco has filed a complaint against the Southern Pacific, alleging charges in violation section 6, **grain,** points in Utah and Idaho to South Vallejo, Calif. Asks refund.

In 24,334, the Eades Hay Co., of Kansas City, Mo., has filed a complaint against the C. B. & Q. et al, in which it alleges rates in violation sections 1 and 3, **hay,** Yates Center, Kan., to Brush, Colo. Asks rates and reparation.

In 24,082, Sub. No. 1, the Imperial Elev. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has filed a complaint against the Great Northern alleging unreasonable rates and charges, **wheat,** Aneta, N. D., to Minneapolis via Devils Lake and Grand Forks, N. D. Asks rates and reparation.

In 24,345, the Mangelsdorf Seed Co., of Atchison, Kas., filed a a complaint against the A. T. & S. F., attacking as unreasonable, rates, **sweet clover seed,** between points in Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Nebraska on the one hand, and points in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois on the other hand. Asks rates not in excess of the current Class D basis and reparation.

Regina, Sask.—A World's Grain Exhibition and Conference is scheduled to be held here in 1932 and a wide scheme of publicity is now being followed by responsible authorities. Good support for the project has already been assured from world-wide sources.

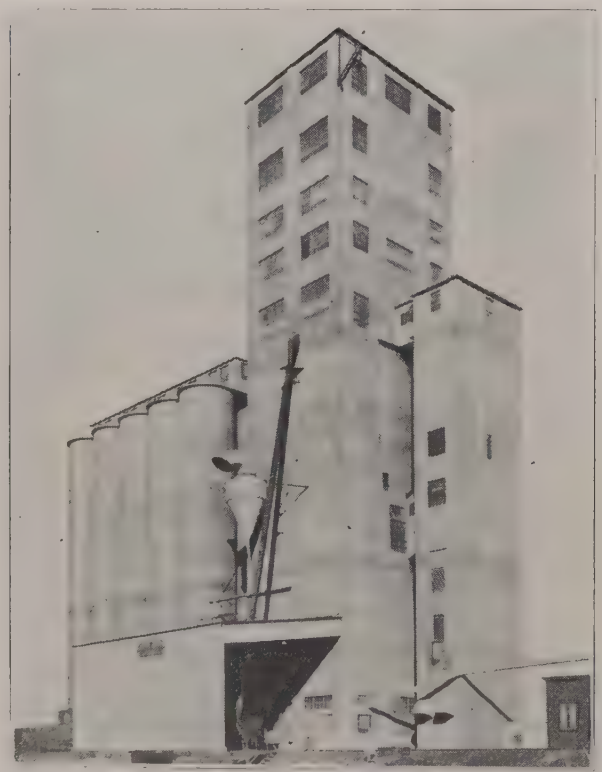
I. C. C. Decisions

In a proposed report in Finance 8609, Lake Decatur & Eastern acquisition, William P. Bartel, director of the Commission's Bureau of Service, has recommended that the Commission deny the application for authority to acquire and operate, under a lease, tracks and equipment of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. The tracks consist of 2.41 miles of main track and 15.32 miles of side tracks, in Decatur, Ill.

In 23813, Arizona Seed & Floral Co., et al, vs. A. T. S. F., et al. Examiner Mattingly says rates, rye grass seed, carloads, points in Oregon and San Francisco, Cal., to Phoenix, Ariz., were, are and for the future, up to the time the rates prescribed in Grain and Grain Products, 164 I. C. C. 619, become effective, will be unreasonable to the extent they exceeded or may exceed 82 cents from the Oregon points and 64 cents from San Francisco. New rates and reparation are proposed.

In 23696, Larabee Flour Mills Co. vs. C. B. & Q. et al. Examiner J. Crowley proposed dismissal. Rates charged wheat from points of origin in Neb., Kansas and Colo. to Kansas City, Mo., there milled and forwarded as bran, middlings or wheat feed to destinations east of the Mississippi River, were found applicable and not unlawful.

On reconsideration in 18551, Armour Grain Co. vs. C. M. & St. P., et al., Examiner Burslem has recommended some modification of the Commission's former report, 155 I. C. C. 415, as to demurrage on oats held at Milwaukee, Wis., and other points in 1922 by the title defendant, the Soo Line and the Great Northern, some of the detention growing out of the refusal of the Great Northern to honor reconsignment orders relating to cars of its ownership. Examiner Burslem recommends that the Com-



HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER AND COOLER—500 Bushels Hourly

EAGLE ELEVATOR, operated by
VANDERSLICE LYNDS CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

KANSAS CITY 1930
HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER
Eagle Elevator

KANSAS CITY 1931
HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER
Continental Elevator
Now Building

The Satisfaction and Service Given by Hess Driers Has Always Been the Source of Our Business

WRITE US

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.
1207 SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HESS DRIER COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
68 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Hess Driers Are Patented, We Do Not Infringe Patents of Others, We Guarantee This.

mission affirm its finding with respect to the complaint against the Milwaukee and the Soo Line. In the former report the Commission found excessive demurrage charges had been collected by the Mliwaukee and awarded reparation. It found the complaint about the Soo Line barred by the statute of limitations. As to the Great Northern feature of the case the examiner said that the Commission should find that, as a direct result of the unlawful refusal of that carrier to permit reconsignment as provided by its tariffs of the five cars considered, the complainant had been damaged in the amount of the demurrage charges collected for the detention of those cars by the Milwaukee railroad and was entitled to reparation.

The American Warehousemen's Ass'n lost the first move of its attempt before the I. C. C. to compel the Inland Waterways Corp'n to increase storage charges at its warehouses to a level comparable with those observed by privately owned warehouses. A proposed report of Examiner William A. Maidens recommended that the commission dismiss the warehousemen's complaint against the waterways corporation for lack of jurisdiction.

Would Save Illinois Farmers Elevators from Board Agency

The bill to amend the Illinois Co-operative Law published on page 423 of the Journals for Apr. 8 was attacked bitterly by Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, in an address delivered before the agricultural com'ite of the Illinois House. In part he said:

The Illinois Grain Corporation is organized under the 1923 Cooperative Marketing Act. The authorized capital stock consists of 30,000 shares of class A preferred stock having a par value of $100 per share, 100,000 shares of class B preferred stock of no par value and 70,000 shares of common stock of no par value. They are attempting to sell the class A preferred stock to farmers' elevator companies at $100 per share. The common stock is given to the elevator companies as membership stock. The class B preferred stock, which exactly equals in number of shares the total of the class A preferred and common stock, is issued to the Illinois Agricultural to give them voting control of the organization.

It is the opinion of our association that when the farmers' elevators invest in any central selling agency they should assume control of the organization in accordance with their respective investments. By this bill its proponents ask the elevator companies for their money and deprive them of any effective vote, but they ask the elevator companies to surrender all rights as a marketing institution by signing an ironclad marketing agreement.

It apparently has been assumed by the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n that, if the directors have authority to purchase stock, they also have authority to sign a marketing agreement. In the contract required by the Illinois Grain Corporation, the elevator company agrees to sell all its grain to the Illinois Grain Corporation. The corporation does not even agree to meet reasonable competition.

The elevator agrees to pay a penalty of one-half cent per bushel on grain which the corporation may see fit to release for sale to a higher bidder. The elevator agrees to pay a penalty of two cents a bushel on any grain sold to any other firm without the consent of the Illinois Grain Corporation. These provisions would tend to restrict the market outlet for grain at a time when a broader market outlet is the producers' crying need.

After all these years of honest economy you are told that we do not know our business, that some other organization must come in and amend our laws and regulate our affairs and that that other organization must be put in a position to exact a profit on every bushel of grain passing thru a farmers elevator even tho they may have no part in the actual marketing operations.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Demurrage.—Before railroad is entitled to demurrage, it must comply with demurrage rules and make or tender delivery and give notice therein required.—*Hill County* v. *St. Louis S. W. R. Co. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 31 *S. W.* (2d) 868.

Taxation of Mutual Fire Ins. Co.—A mutual fire insurance company, tho without capital stock, is held subject to special excise tax with respect to doing business as "Insurance company" (Revenue Act 1916, Sec. 11, 407).—*Lumber Mut. Fire Ins. Co.* v. *Malley. U. S. District Court, Massachusetts.* 44 *Fed.* (2d) 553.

Change in Tariff Rate.—Failure of tariff filed with Interstate Commerce Commission to state, as required by rule of commission that previous rate was canceled, *held* not to render ineffective reduced rate under new tariff (49 USCA § 6, par. 3).—*C., I. & L. Ry. Co.* v. *International Milling Co. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.* 43 *Fed.* (2d) 93.

Time to Make Claim for Damage to Cargo.—Thirty-day limitation in B/L within which to institute suit for damage to cargo *held* unreasonable under circumstances. The shipper, in order to properly prosecute claim, had to ascertain facts by correspondence, estimate damage, and determine cause thereof and liability therefor.—*Gelderman* v. *Dollar S. S. Lines. U. S. District Court, New York.* 41 *Fed.* (2d) 398.

Demurrage.—Under tariff rate issued in accordance with order of Director General, hay shipments arriving in New Orleans subsequent to February 10, 1918, and retained in cars were subject to demurrage. Under tariff provisions effective prior to February 10, 1918, carload shipments on hay arriving in New Orleans could be retained subject only to storage charges, and not demurrage charges, but the Director General of Railroads as Agent for the United States, issued an order effective February 10, 1918, requiring demurrage to be charged, except in certain cases, which did not include shipments of hay.—*Davis, Director-General,* v. *Ferguson. Court of Appeal of Louisiana.* 132 *South.* 289.

Brokers.—That stockbrokers executing customer's buying order took secret profit did not in law make them intermediate purchasers of stock, warranting rescission. The only element in the transaction which could take it out of the usual case of purchase of stock by broker for his customer was the fact that the broker received a secret one point concession. The theory of the action was that due to this secret profit the brokers at the time the order was placed themselves owned the stock or stood committed for its purchase, so that, instead of acting as customer's agents in ordering and purchasing it, they sold him their own property.—*J. Lester Kinney* v. *W. Harry Glenny, et al. Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division.* 247 *N. Y. Supp.* 119.

Time for Filing Claim.—"Misdelivery" by carrier is failure to make delivery within terms B/L, requiring claim within six months after reasonable time for delivery has elapsed (Bills of Lading Act § 10 [49 USCA § 90]). Indorsee of Bs/L, not filing claim within six months after knowledge of misdelivery, *held* precluded from recovering against carrier (Bs/L Act, § 10 [49 USCA § 90]). Bs/L in question provided that claims must be made within six months after delivery of property, or, in case of failure to make delivery, within six months after reasonable time for delivery had elapsed. It appeared that reasonable time had already elapsed when indorsee learned of misdelivery four or five weeks after it occurred.—*Norfolk & W. Ry. Co.* v. *Cosmopolitan Bank & Trust Co. Court of Appeals of Ohio, Hamilton County.* 174 *N. E.* 801.

Validity of Future Trades.—Transactions in grain or other commodities not contemplating actual deliveries, but purchases and sales adjusted by settlement of difference in prices, constitute "gambling transactions" (Cahill's Rev. St. 1929, c. 38, pars. 308, 309). To constitute transactions involving sale and purchase of grain on board of trade "gambling transactions," both parties must intend or understand that settlement shall be had, not by receipt or delivery of commodity, but by payment over of differences in price thereof. Criminal Code, §§ 130, 131 (Cahill's Rev. St. 1929, c. 38, pars. 308, 309), prohibiting such gambling transactions, applies to transactions on board of trade by members thereof as well as to other transactions involving gambling in grain futures.—*Riordan* v. *McCabe. Supreme Court of Illinois.* 173 *N. E.* 660.

Indiana Farmers Paid Four Cents by Pool

Farmers who delivered their wheat to the Indiana wheat pool and received an initial payment of 50 cents per bushel were shocked recently to learn that they would receive only four cents additional in final settlement.

Their non-pool neighbors sold to the regular dealers at 68 to 76 cents.

Their pool, membership cost these farmers 14 to 21 cents per bushel of a certainty, and how much more thru depressed prices due to pool accumulation no one knows.

Corn Sugar Defended

A number of state food officials having objected to use of corn sugar in food products without label mention as now permitted by the Sec'y of Agriculture Dr. Wm. R. Cathcart of the Corn Products Refining Co. has restated the case for corn sugar as follows:

Nearly all foods in the preparation of which sucrose, cane or beet sugar, has been used, contain, when finished and delivered, at least three sugars—some unchanged sucrose together with two other sugars, dextrose and levulose. Anyone who believes that only sucrose is present, believes an untruth and is *deceived.* For instance honey, perhaps the most intensively sweet of all foods, contains only about 2 per cent of sucrose and about 78 per cent dextrose and levulose in about equal amount. Many jams, jellies and preserves contain, when finished, more dextrose and levulose than sucrose.

A review of the attitude of the confectioners towards corn sugar is of significance. The federal definition of candy permits the use of *any sugar* without label declaration—a broad and valuable privilege which has proven of enormous advantage to that industry as well as the consumers.

The manufacturers of pure refined corn sugar do look forward and the fruit packers should look forward, with eager interest to the establishment of the same co-operation as has been done with other food industries, to the end that better, more economical, and more salable products may be produced. The removal of the labeling requirements for corn sugar is an important step in opening this possibility.

Side Lights on Government in Business

By Professor Jas. E. Boyle of Cornell University before Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

How does it happen that Congress labored eight years on farm relief and produced this monstrosity? The answer is not hard to find. In the first place, this was a bill for the relief of candidates, not farmers. In the second place, there is the Washington atmosphere which poisons the minds of men in public office. Their philosophy becomes one of selfish opportunism. I can best illustrate my point by this episode. One of these farm relief bills was pending, and it bore the name of the senator and one representative. A representative of the fruit growers of the Northwest spent considerable time in Washington, seeking to have fruit specifically omitted from the operation of the proposed law. He finally saw the senator.

"Don't Give a Damn."—When the senator heard the case for fruit presented, he said to my friend: "I don't give a damn what you take out of this bill, or what you put into this bill, just so you leave my name on this bill."

If I am right in my views of the selfish opportunism of lawmakers in Washington, then it is plain why such a bad law as the Farm Marketing Act became a law, after twice being vetoed by a man who was not running for office any more.

The Board, from the funds at its disposal, has put more than $100,000,000 into the grain business in the first year of its operations. Capitalized at $10,000,000, less than $500,000 was subscribed in stock by cooperatives in the Farmers National Grain Corp. and actually less than $50,000 was paid for, the balance, or $450,000 being secured by long-term ten-year notes. Thus the Federal Farm Board, in administering the provisions of the farm bill, which specifically provides that such co-operatives shall be farmer-owned and controlled, pours more than a hundred million dollars into the Farmers National Grain Corp. and dictates its operations.

Corpse to Bury.—There used to be a saying on the old Chicago Board of Trade that it is easy to corner the market but hard to bury the corpse. The Farm Board, thru its subsidiaries, is really carrying two big corpses. I refer to the 1,300,000 bales of cotton held over from the 1929 crop, and the stock of wheat, announced as 200,000,000 bus., to be on hand July 1. The Farm Board's cotton co-operatives are said to have bot and withheld an additional 2,250,000 bales of cotton. The carrying charge on this wheat and cotton will be over $250,000 a day. So you see what predicament the Farm Board has got itself into, and worse yet, has got the wheat and cotton farmer into. You see now, perhaps, why I make the claim that the Farm Board has depressed world wheat prices 20 cents a bushel and cotton prices 5 cents a pound.

The maintenance of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture offices at London, Berlin, Belgrade, Marseilles, Shanghai, Buenos Aires, Pretoria and Sydney does not seem to help the Farm Board to sell its wheat abroad.

A CORRECTION:—In an article appearing on page 424 of the April 8 number of Grain & Feed Journals, entitled "Prevention of Personal Injury," an address by Mr. Oscar W. Olsen, superintendent of the Peavey Duluth Terminal Co.'s elevator at Duluth, Minn., before the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, an incorrect reference was made to the scene of a certain accident.



Feedstuffs

Organize to Fight the Itinerant

At a meeting held at Polo, Ill., on Apr. 6, millers and other feed grinders of northwestern Illinois formed an organization for the purpose of protecting themselves against the inroads of the itinerant feed grinder.

H. G. HARTMAN, who spoke first, told about the demoralization brought about by the itinerant grinder and the itinerant dealer and closed with a discussion of the high rate being charged for electric current.

D. S. ZEHR, of Mackinaw gave a rousing talk on the value and necessity of organization. As Mr. Zehr had assisted in forming the Brotherhood of Illinois Thresherman, and knew what that association had accomplished, he was particularly well qualified to inspire those who were present.

After much informal discussion it was decided to organize, and the following officers were elected:

Pres. H. G. Hartman, Elizabeth; v.p. Arthur Deity, Chadwick; sec-treas., C. R. Woodruff, Polo. After all of those present had joined the new association, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, the custom millers of feeds in the state of Illinois, are being subjected to unfair and unjust competition by itinerant portable feed mill operations, and whereas, in order to compete successfully with such parties it will be necessary to make an effort to obtain lower power rates from the power companies, and also to require such competition to pay a reasonable license for the right to operate in the state of Illinois.

Therefore, to the end that some protection may be had for the men who have invested their money in mills and business houses for the purpose of grinding and dealing in feeds, and are required to pay taxes on said property, the custom millers and feed dealers of the state of Illinois have organized themselves into an association to be known as the Illinois Custom Millers' Ass'n, for the purpose of making an effort to obtain legislation for their protection and for the purpose of appealing to the power interests of the state for lower rates on power; and that a license should be required of each feed dealer, and that to obtain a license, he should be equipped with a mill, a warehouse, a place of business and a scale, so as the itinerant dealer who now takes orders through the country and delivers direct from the car at a very small margin of profit, shall be unable to obtain such license.

This small meeting at Polo is to form the nucleus for a state-wide organization and to that end, a series of meetings is being arranged for, culminating in a state meeting which is to be held in the Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, on Apr. 30. Especially good speakers are promised for this Peoria meeting and there will be a banquet in the evening.

Everyone interested is invited to these group or regional meetings, as well as to the state meeting, and helpful ideas and suggestions will be most welcome.

Feedstuffs Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1930, in bus., were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
†Baltimore	2,471	788	.....	.....
Chicago	16,902	17,940	44,887	48,508
Cincinnati	330	120	.....	.....
‡Kans. City	3,780	5,420	21,020	17,560
Milwaukee	60	170	8,130	7,870
Minneapolis	2,486	2,715	57,954	68,041
Peoria	17,840	31,880	18,004	52,060
San Francisco	302	545	.....	.....

†Millfeed. *Bran. ‡Bran and shorts.

New Feed Trade Marks

Maritime Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y., filed ser. No. 311,066, the words **"Vitamized Bull B B"** for chicken feed.

Mason Mills, Inc., Pauls Valley, Okla., filed ser. No. 311,870, the word **"Vitalfa,"** for fine ground alfalfa meal.

The Nowak Milling Corp'n., Hammond, Ind., filed ser. No. 310,403, the words **"Duo-Fold Pel-Ets,"** for feed for poultry, rabbits, dogs, dairy, and live stock.

The National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J., filed ser. No. 310,875, the words **"Nopco Sardine X,"** for poultry and stock foods containing a vitamin preparation obtained from cod-liver oil and/or sardine oil.

The National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J., filed ser. No. 310,876, the words **"Nopco Sardine XX"** for poultry and stock foods containing a vitamin preparation obtained from cod-liver oil and/or sardine oil.

Minerals the Limiting Factor in Milk Production

The mineral content in various grasses and hay grown on different plots of ground vitally affects milk production of cows, according to Dr. C. Y. Cannon, dairy husbandry head at Iowa State College.

The mineral content of the same kinds of grasses grown on different soils may vary widely and is proportional to the fertility of the soil, experiments show. Cannon says fertilizers on pastures as well as on crop lands are needed.

The limiting factor in milk production is the amount of organic mineral, especially calcium and phosphorus, assimilated by an animal, providing the cow is fed a balanced ration, Dr. Cannon believes.

He points out that it is possible to improve the type of a herd by good breeding and careful selection and still have the milk production of the herd remain stationary, or decrease, due to the lack of minerals in the hay feeds, and pasture allowed them.

Rye mixed flour must pay a tax; and failure to brand the mixture of rye and wheat flours is punishable under the Pure Food & Drugs Act. The cheapness of rye has led some millers who are ignorant of the law to begin the mixture. Rye is so cheap even the Farm Board does not want it.

Feed Imports

Feed and fodder imports for the month of February compared with February, 1930, and for the two months ending with February, as compiled by the Buro of Foreign and Domestic Commerce were as follows (all figures in lbs. except hay, wheat by-product feeds and dried beet pulp, which are in tons):

	February		Two Mos. Ending Feb.	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Hay	14,212	4,908	25,445	9,705
Soybean	*2,025,720	15,608,511	5,903,881	32,778,378
Coconut or copra	*1,639,294	1,474,784	4,675,487	5,575,464
Cottonseed	*84,080	3,935,200	187,760	8,056,200
Linseed	*1,620,000	3,370,000	3,070,000	9,866,580
All other	*	2,276,908	989,336	3,289,068
Wheat by-products	13,895	2,848	44,122	12,567
Dried beet pulp	2,804	4,215	10,094	12,338

*These figures include both cake and meal.

Why Home Mixes Fail

By F. V. Turner

There has been set up a standard of nutrients in feeding stuffs for poultry for American use by Henry and Morrison, well known chemists, who ascertained by exhaustive analysis the average nutrient content of the various ingredients, cereal and animal, that are used in compounding poultry feed mixtures and which nutrients are "expected" uniformly to agree with Henry and Morrison's findings.

To prove the "expectancy" of Henry and Morrison most of the states maintain bureaus of foods and chemistry, the duties of these bureaus, so far as poultry feeds are concerned, is to take samples of feeds in dealers' hands, analyze and publish same for the benefit of the buying public and incidentally to prosecute manufacturers who violate the law covering guaranteed nutrient content of these feed stuffs. The law does not set any standard, but it does require that the container content shall agree with analysis shown on container.

Since the object of compounding the several ingredients that make up a mash is to secure to the user "a combination of feeds which will furnish just the necessary amount of nutrients," it is necessary that the manufacturer employs a sufficient force of chemists to enable him to reject all ingredients that do not measure up to a reasonably close figure to standard.

Chemical analysis records of one large milling company are available for illustrating the variations of nutrient content of car load lots of milled feeds, concentrates as they are commonly termed. Three hundred cars were reckoned with in widely separated months, one hundred consecutive cars being charted out of receipts for the months of February, July and November. No seasonal parallels were found indicating excesses or deficiences.

Variations in nutritive content were found to reach differences as much as 46 per cent, the range being from 13.02 per cent to 19.06 per cent. This variation was in protein alone; analysis also shows wide differences in other nutrients.

According to Henry and Morrison, the expectancy should average 17.4 per cent protein in standard wheat middlings; of the 100 cars out of February arrivals of middlings at the mill, four cars equaled or exceeded 17.4 per cent. Eleven July cars equaled or exceeded the expectancy and forty-seven cars in November equaled or exceeded the average of 17.4 per cent. Thus it will be apparent that only sixty-two of these three hundred car loads met requirements.

In the case of ingredients bought in the ordinary way for home mixing, the analysis of each ingredient is rarely reckoned with by the home mixer and variations are therefore bound to occur in every lot purchased. Just how far these variations affect profits is best known to the home mixer and there can be no question as to the advisability of using commercial feeds, as against doubtful home mixtures, where the commercial article is built upon established lines of best practices in feeding for high production at the lowest cost per egg.

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the July delivery:

	Mar. 21	Mar. 28	Apr. 4	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Bran	$15.00	$14.60	$14.00	$14.00	$13.50
Shorts	17.25	16.50	15.80	16.10	15.60
Middls	16.00	15.50	14.50	15.50	.....

Feed Trade Notes

May 7 has been set aside by the Ohio Agr. Exp. Station at Wooster, as Feed Merchants' day.

The Federal Trade Commission's investigation of cottonseed prices will be resumed in the Rice Hotel, Houston, Tex., on Apr. 24.

The Oklahoma legislature has voted down house bill 486 which would have increased the tax on commercial feeds from 10 to 25 cents a ton.

A pig raising project is under way at Rice, Tex., on which it is proposed to farrow 5,000 pigs each month. R. M. McFarlin is president of the ranch.

The International Stock Food Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., has sold the feed division of its business to the Farmers' Union Terminal Ass'n of St. Paul.

The Feed Dealers' Ass'n, of Washington, through a special committee, is investigating the desirability of providing the members with a feed analysis service.

The formal opening of the Nevada, Iowa, experiment station and laboratory of the National Research Bureau of Feeds and Feeding was celebrated in a big way, on Apr. 3.

Further tests as to the relative value of oats and corn for fattening steers have been conducted by Purdue Univ. during the past winter and results are to be reviewed at the spring meeting of the Indiana Cattle Feeders' Ass'n at Purdue, on Apr. 24.

The Federal Trade Commission's cottonseed hearings are now being conducted in room 300 of the Ass'n of Commerce building, New Orleans, La. Public hearings have previously been held in Washington, Atlanta, Montgomery, Raleigh, Columbia, Jackson, and Dallas.

There were heavy declines in all classes of livestock in Russia during 1930 owing principally to the wholesale destruction of animals by the wealthier peasants who objected to turning their livestock over to the collective farms. The 1930 figures show a 12 per cent decrease in cattle to 58,800,000 compared with 1929. Cows also decreased 12 per cent to 26,600,000. There was a decrease in hog numbers of 36 per cent to 13,200,000, while sheep numbers fell 25 per cent to 100,600,000.

Fewer Feeder Cattle in Corn Belt

About 7 per cent less cattle were on feed for market in the corn belt states Apr. 1 this year than on the same date in 1930. The number on feed on Apr. 1 this year was the smallest for that date in the last 10 years.

The estimated numbers on feed by states as percentages of the number on feed Apr. 1, 1930 are as follows:

Ohio 75, Indiana 80, Illinois 89, Michigan 75, Wisconsin 95, Minnesota 102, Iowa 88, Missouri 80, South Dakota 93, Nebraska 115, Kansas 88. Eleven corn belt states (weighted) 93.5.

To a considerable extent the number of cattle on feed in the different states reflects the corn supply situation. Nebraska and Minnesota, the only states where the estimated number on feed this year is larger than a year ago, are the only states where corn production in 1930 was about average.

Soy Bean Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of soy beans at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1930, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Cincinnati	22,400	1,400	.....	.....
Denver	177,600	241,200	115,200	57,600
*San Francisco..	51,877	56,388	.....	.....

*Sacks.

Liverpool and Fort William are separated 19¼ cents per bushel according to the department of statistics of the Canadian Wheat Pool, by various charges. The average country elevator handling charge is 3½ cents and the average freight from a Saskatchewan point to Fort William is 13½ cents, so that when as on Mar. 31 wheat was selling at 74 cents Liverpool the Saskatchewan grower received a net return of 37¾ cents.

Oscar C. Opsal Back in Feeds

Oscar C. Opsal, whose photograph is reproduced herewith, has just become business manager of the Great Lakes Brokerage Co., with offices in the Old Colony Building, Chicago.

He started his business career some twenty years ago, as private secretary to H. Wehmann, of H. Wehmann & Co., exporters and shippers of millstuffs and flour, at Minneapolis, Minn., becoming manager for this same firm within five years, in charge of buying and distribution of these commodities. Later he became vice president of this firm.

Mr. Opsal also assisted in organizing the International Sugar Feed Co. of Minneapolis and Memphis, Tenn., becoming buyer for all its raw materials. He remained with this concern until 1924, when he went to Los Angeles on a visit. He became so infatuated with that part of the country that he resigned his connections in Minneapolis and lived in California as West Coast Manager for the Voss-Hall Chemical Co. until recently, when he came to Chicago to accept the position he now holds.

With six others, Mr. Opsal organized the United States Feed Distributors Ass'n, serving during its existence as one of the directors, a member on several com'ites, including the Arbitration Com'ite, etc. With a few others, he also organized and started the Traffic Club of Minneapolis, which institution is very well known to the grain and milling trades of the Northwest.

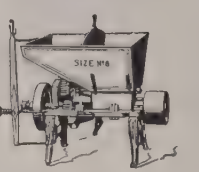


Oscar C. Opsal, Chicago.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

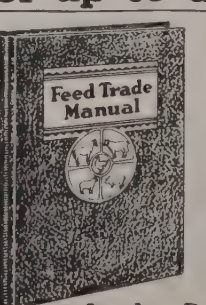
THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

Clean, White Louisiana SALT
99.84% Pure

Free from shale, moisture, organic matter, adulterants.
Best for Your Trade.
Will not cake or harden.
Costs no more.
Get samples for feed mixing.
Splendid profits for Dealers.

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.
New Orleans, La.
H. B. NAY
Sales Representative
360 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

A Complete Manual of up-to-date Feed Formulas



Indispensable to the man who mixes and grinds feed.
A Practical How To Do It Book containing Formulas for all kinds of feed for any section of the country.

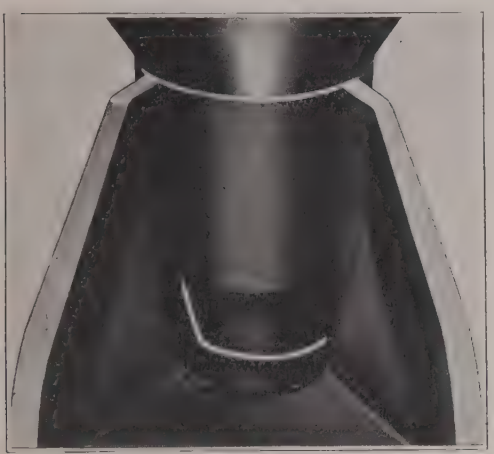
Leather Bound $5.00
Cloth Bound - $2.00
F.O.B. Chicago

for sale by
Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A Radical Departure in Feed Mixers

A radical departure from the conventional type of feeder is presented in the improved Haines Feed Mixer through its latest development, The Haines Ribbon Feeder by The Grain Machinery Co.

The Haines Ribbon Feeder is a unique and original device mounted directly on the lower end of the vertical elevator screw. Through its unusual method of operation it provides faster and more efficient feeding.



The Haines Ribbon Feeder.

It eliminates all feeder bearings and gears together with the lubrication of these parts. In fact, a total of 12 parts have been done away with entirely as a result of its application, to make it far simpler.

The Haines Ribbon Feeder is quiet and compact, never requires adjustment or attention—there is nothing to wear out. It represents another feature added to the Haines Feed Mixer as standard equipment on the three sizes representing 40, 80 and 160 bushels capacities, built with charging hopper above or below floor level.

Herbert Haines, inventor of the Haines Feed Mixer and the Haines Ribbon Feeder, is looked upon as an authority on mixer performance. He has established a record for successful achievement in the design of more efficient grain mixing machinery. And now, with the Haines Ribbon Feeder to his credit, he has given to the grain industry a new and greater development for the improvement of this particular industry.

Canadian brewers have agreed to pay 55c per bu. for 1,000,000 bus. of No. 3 extra Ontario barley as an inducement to sow barley in 1931. The grain will be handled for their account by the Canada Malting Co.

Argentine government negotiations with C. D. Howe of Port Arthur have been progressing. Press reports promise construction of 600 country elevators. What appeals to the Argentines is that the firm is not only to build but to finance the construction.

Hay Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1930, in bus., were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore	259	380	.....	.....
Chicago	6,087	7,861	964	1,298
Cincinnati	7,777	6,050	.....	.....
Denver	1,560	1,710	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	187	517	.....	22
Kansas City	18,804	23,268	13,620	14,952
Milwaukee	84	128	.....	.....
Minneapolis	1,842	1,316	52	394
New York	101	.....	.....	.....
Peoria	1,460	90	300	210
St. Louis	5,856	8,040	3,360	5,101
San Francisco	2,232	2,706	.....	.....
Seattle	132	572	.....	.....

Adulterations and Misbrandings

The following judgments are included in the March reports of the Food and Drug Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Russell & Macaulay, Sacramento, Calif., was alleged to have shipped 997 bags of alfalfa meal from California into Massachusetts that were misbranded in that the crude protein content was less than was indicated by the labels. Judgment was entered and shipment released upon deposit of $500 in lieu of bond, conditioned in part that it be relabeled under supervision of the U.S.D.A., to show the true protein content.

Kershaw Oil Mill, Kershaw, S. C., was alleged to have shipped 80 sacks of cottonseed meal from Kershaw, S. C., into No. Carolina that were misbranded in that they were deficient in protein content from the percentage shown on the label. Judgment was entered and goods released upon the execution of bond, conditioned in part that the product be relabeled to show its protein content to be 33 per cent.

Rugby Milling Co., Rugby, No. Dak., was alleged to have shipped 200 bags of wheat bran and 200 bags of wheat middlings from Rugby, N. D., into Minnesota that were misbranded in that the labels showed the net weight of each bag to have been 100 pounds, whereas the net weight was less than that amount. Judgment was confessed, and property released upon the execution of a bond for $26.24, conditioned in part that it be repacked to bring it up to proper weight.

F. W. Brode Corp'n, Memphis, Tenn., was alleged to have shipped 360 bags of cottonseed meal from Decatur, Ala., into Maryland which was adulterated and misbranded in that cottonseed feed had been substituted, in part for cottonseed meal; and that the product was misbranded in that it was short of the guaranteed protein. The Home Oil Co., of Decatur, Ala., claimed the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, bond posted and shipment released, conditioned in part that it be properly relabeled.

Planters Oil Co., Albany, Ga., was alleged to have shipped 750 sacks of cottonseed meal from Ga. into Fla., that were adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Cottonseed Meal Manufactured by Planters Oil Co., Albany, Ga. Analysis Ammonia 7 per cent Equivalent to Protein 36 per cent." It was alleged in the libels that the article was adulterated and that cottonseed feed had been substituted wholly (or in part) for cottonseed meal, which the article purported to be. Planters Oil Co., having appeared as claimant and having executed a good and sufficient bond, the court ordered that the product be released to be relabeled in compliance with the law and that the claimant pay the costs.

The Consolidated By-Product Co., Philadelphia, Pa., was alleged to have shipped 605 bags of linseed meal from Penn. into Va. that were misbranded in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part, "Linseed Meal Guaranteed Analysis Protein 34 per cent Min., Fat 6.02 per cent Min., Manufactured by Consolidated By-Products Co., Philadelphia." It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded and that it contained a less amount of protein and of fat than shown by the labels. Various claimants appeared for different portions of this property and having admitted the allegations, judgments of condemnation were ordered and the product was released upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totaling $1,100 conditioned in part that the product be relabeled under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. On May 16th, 1930 162 bags of the original shipment having been found at the freight yard consigned for shipment to the Consolidated By-Products Co., to be used for fertilizer material, an order was entered releasing that portion upon the execution of a bond in the sum of $250 conditioned in part that it should not be used for food in violation of the law.

Sheffield Elevator Co., Milwaukee, Wis., was alleged to have shipped 1,040 sacks of oat shorts, from Milwaukee into the District of Columbia, that were misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Alpine Oat Middlings By-Product of Oatmeal Mill. Guaranteed Analysis Protein 14%, Fat 4%, Fibre not over 9%. Contains oat middlings, oat shorts and a very small percentage of oat hulls." A portion of the product was further labeled: "Manufactured by Sheffield Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn." Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label: "Guaranteed Analysis 14%, Fibre not over 9%," with respect to a portion of the product, was false, and that the statement on the labels on the remainder of the shipment: "Guaranteed Analysis Protein 14%, Fat 4%, Fibre not over 9%" was false. Judgment was entered and property released upon execution of a bond of $500 conditioned in part that the product should not be sold in violation of law.

Russia is shipping grain up a new route along the Danube into Austria, and an up-to-date grain elevator is to be built at Reni, Roumania.



FEED and GRAIN SAMPLES ANALYZED by EXPERTS

Write, wire or phone Harrison 6490

RUNYON TESTING LABORATORIES
1106 Board of Trade Chicago, Ill.

R. T. FRIEND
Lafayette Indiana
Unlimited supplies
Pure Dried Buttermilk
Pure Dried Skimmilk
Carlots and L. C. L.
Prices and Samples on request.

"Feeds and Feeding"
ILLUSTRATED
19th Edition—770 Pages
By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price $4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

WHEN in the market for Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Brewers' Dried Grains or Malt Sprouts, get in touch with
ANHEUSER-BUSCH :-: ST. LOUIS

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

June 19 has been set aside as "Poultry Day" at the Ohio Ag. Exp. Station, at Wooster.

The directors of the American Poultry Ass'n have voted to hold this year's convention at Bay City, Mich., but the date has not yet been determined.

The Iowa State College says it costs no more to produce a pound of chicken than it does a pound of pork. That is worth remembering, but if farmers generally were aware of that fact it might easily result in over production.

In the first three months of 1931, more eggs were laid per farm flock than in the same months a year ago, even though the number of hens was smaller this year.

Poultry Profits in Sight

With lower feed costs and increased production, some egg producers have actually been receiving more money from poultry this spring than last year over a corresponding period of time, states R. L. Cochran, of the Poultry Husbandry Department, Iowa State College. This is because more eggs have been sold and because they have been produced at a lower feed cost.

In order to realize the most profit from the farm flock, the chickens should be given the best of care and the best of feed (a balanced feed at the minimum cost) thruout the entire producing period, Cochran believed.

Only flocks that have been closely culled and only the best producers kept well-fed and well-cared for will be able to show the maximum returns this year.

Poultry Cannot Use Fiber

Because hens readily eat feeds that contain a high percentage of crude fiber, many poultrymen have assumed that they were able to utilize fiber in the same manner as cattle, sheep and other ruminants. E. T. Hanlan, of Cambridge (England) University, reviewed the work done at the Poultry Nutrition Institute in a paper presented at the World Poultry Congress last summer. This work proves that poultry have a decidedly different system of digestion than cud-chewing animals and are not able to take nutrients from the hulls of grain which are almost entirely crude fiber.

A study of the digestive system of the fowl has revealed the absence of a cellulose-splitting enzyme. This lack, coupled with the rapidity of the passage of food thru the digestive tract, led to the expectation that woody fiber is little or poorly digested by the fowl.

In experimental work, no less than thirty-seven foodstuffs were used, and the results showed that the digestibility of the organic matter in these foods varied inversely with the fiber contained. That is to say, the presence of the fiber actually depressed the organic matter digestibility. The indigestibility of the crude fiber itself, combined with its depressing effect on the organic matter, indicated clearly the unsuitability of crude fiber as a constituent of poultry feeding stuffs. This becomes a matter of great importance, particularly in all cases where heavy production is desired, whether in the form of eggs or meat.

To the mind of the experimenter, the chief use of the fiber in a ration is to act as a regulator of the bulk of the ration, thus determining the amount of food eaten per day, which becomes very important where birds are fed on a dry mash system and the hoppers are left open all day.

Since it is the aim of the poultryman to obtain the maximum returns, which are secured relatively from the maximum of food consumed and assimilated, it becomes highly important that the ration be of such a nature as not to depress digestion.

A Turkey Formula

Modern feeding methods have blasted the old opinion that young turkeys must be fed five times each day and that hard-boiled eggs be included in the ration, according to Ira J. Hollar of the New York state college of agriculture. He says the newer ways are the same as for chicks except that a higher proportion of animal protein is used in the mash to meet the more rapid growth requirements of poults.

He suggests a starting mash for poults of thirty-five pounds of yellow corn meal, ten pounds each of wheat bran, fine ground heavy oats, and fine ground fifty-five per cent meat scrap, fifteen pounds of flour wheat middlings, twenty pounds of dried skimmed milk or dried buttermilk, one pound of pulverized limestone, and one-half pound of salt. This ration may be fed for three or four weeks and then changed to the chick ration and fed until the poults are mature.

Grain feeding may be started when the poults are about eight weeks old and continued through the growing period. The grain, he says, is less important than the mash. A satisfactory grain ration may be: fifty pounds of fine cracked yellow corn, thirty-five pounds of wheat, and fifteen pounds of steel-cut oats.

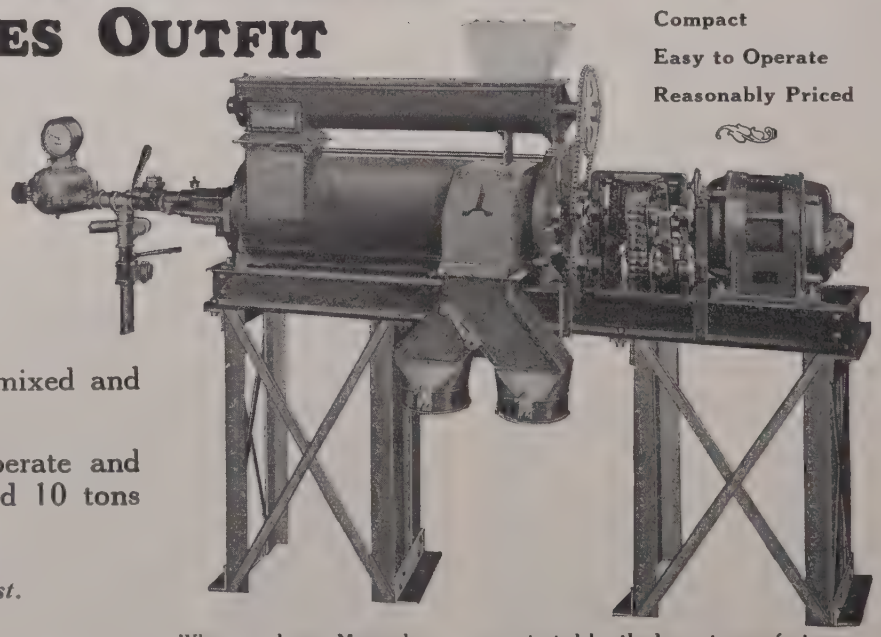
More Profits with a Monarch Cold Molasses Outfit

Compact
Easy to Operate
Reasonably Priced

Add molasses to your feeds and to farmers grists and share in the profits of sweet feed mixing. The New Monarch Outfit applies up to 50% molasses to feeds and turns out a thoroughly sweetened product free from molasses balls, feeds that are fresh, well mixed and fragrant.

Requires no heat, easy to operate and made with capacities of 2, 5 and 10 tons per hour.

Full information on request.
No obligation.



When you buy a Monarch you are protected by the largest manufacturer of Feed Milling Machinery in America.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO., INC.

1202 Sherman St. Chicago Office, 9 So. Clinton St.; Kansas City Office, 612 New England Bldg.; Buffalo Office, 725 Genesee Bldg. **Muncy, Pa.**

Flour Mill Machinery—Feed Mill Machinery—Grain Elevator Equipment—
Material Handling Equipment—Power Transmission Appliances.

Representatives conveniently located throughout the United States.

Results Are What Is Wanted

Poultrymen are being urged to "Read the Tag" and thus to *know* what they are buying. This is good advice as far as it goes but is misleading unless the limitations of the information on the tag are understood. The information on the tag or bag simply covers the amount or per cent of protein, carbohydrates and fats contained in the feed.

As a matter of fact, the relative merits of two feeds cannot be judged on this basis. If they could, all feeds containing equal quantities of the nutrients would be of equal value and thus price would determine which to buy. Nothing is further from the facts. We put this to the test at the farm, selecting a number of commercial starting feeds having identical amounts of protein, carbohydrates and fats as indicated on the tag. The variation in results was in direct relation to the number of feeds tested.

According to the "tag" measure all of these feeds were equal. Actually they were anything but equal. This is because the quality of the nutrients is, at least, of equal importance to the amount. Proteins are groups of substances, not a single substance. To obtain protein completeness requires a knowledge of the advantages and deficiencies of each protein source and the fitting together of the right kinds of proteins to provide the bird with her absolute requirements for highest efficiency. Too, minerals are of fundamental importance, and minerals are not even mentioned on the tag. The proper amounts and proportions of the right kinds of all the essential mineral elements must be present if normal health, growth, production and reproduction are to be maintained. No less an authority than John Boyd Orr, of the Rowett Research Institute, says "The mineral composition of the food is, therefore, one of the most important factors in deciding its value."

Formulas that are based on opinions or mathematics, that are compounded "around the table" with the ultimate objective of meeting a specific nutrient guarantee, or a price, are *guess* formulas and results from them are "hoped for" rather than assured.—*"Scratch."*



More Eggs

Use the money-making ideas on feeding and lighting which are described and illustrated in

L. M. HURD'S book

PRACTICAL POULTRY FARMING

They will help you get larger profits from your hens. The book tells what feeds are best, the right proportion of grain to mash, how much to feed, when and how to use artificial light.

Complete with many other tried and tested features, some not included in any other book. Reliable advice on every phase of poultry-farming—building the house, brooding and raising chicks, vitamins, marketing, caponizing, culling, care of layers, trapnesting, pedigreeing, breeding, and disease control.

"as usable as a dictionary"

149 illus.; 405 pages; cloth

Price $3.50 f. o. b. Chicago

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Chickens Choose Food by Sight; Not by Taste

That chickens select the food they eat by sight instead of by taste is indicated by the following tests:

White Wyandotte pullets were permitted to have free access to corn feed meal, ground rye colored yellow and plain ground rye. The pullets ate 2.5 ounces each of the corn feed meal and yellow ground rye but only 1.75 ounces of the plain ground rye. In another test, when the birds were given free access to yellow ground rye and plain ground rye, they ate 2.25 ounces yellow ground rye and only 1.5 ounces of the plain ground rye.

The third trial was made by giving the birds free access to corn feed meal and ground rye colored yellow. Approximately the same quantities of these two feeds were consumed. In the fourth test, 2 ounces of corn feed meal were eaten to 1.5 ounces of ground rye.

In test number five, 10 White Plymouth Rock Springers were given free access to corn feed meal colored red and ground rye colored red. The consumption of these two feeds was about equal. In the last experiment the birds were given free access to corn feed meal and ground rye. This time the feeds were colored black. Six and one-half ounces of the black corn feed meal and 6.4 ounces of the black ground rye were consumed.

The mixing of red pepper with corn feed meal did not prevent the birds from eating the meal readily. Corn feed meal mixed heavily with salt was eaten as readily as salt-free meal.

These tests indicate that chickens prefer corn feed meal to ground rye. When the ground rye was colored to resemble corn meal, nearly the same quantity was eaten. These tests were made in the biological laboratories of The Early & Daniel Co., and indicate that chickens select their food by sight instead of by taste.

A Challenge Feed

What is known in certain sections of the West as a "Challenge" feeding ration for laying hens, is as follows:

240 lbs. millrun; 240 lbs. barley meal; 240 lbs. cracked or ground yellow corn; 70 lbs. dry skim milk; 30 lbs. meat scraps; 30 lbs. fish meal; 15 lbs. bone meal; 15 lbs. charcoal; 15 lbs. ground oyster shell and 5 lbs. salt.

Production of Alfalfa Meal

Alfalfa meal production during March, 1931, was reduced further and totaled only 13,140 short tons, according to reports received from meal grinders by the Market News Service of the U. S. Buro of Agricultural Economics. This outturn was a reduction of 2,320 tons or 15 per cent from the previous month and 9,731 tons or 43 per cent from March a year ago. Production this season from June through March, 1931, aggregated 264,101 tons, or 60,882 tons less than in the same months last season and was 92,714 tons under the grindings in these months two seasons ago.

Month	Production in Tons 1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
July	22,272	24,408	26,707	14,674
August	28,614	28,884	38,716	19,738
September	40,025	32,252	42,925	28,128
October	24,994	40,847	40,427	36,236
November	27,705	27,785	33,132	37,760
December	25,646	42,077	31,898	35,739
January	33,285	44,821	51,232	40,228
February	15,403	41,653	37,393	30,246
March	13,140	22,871	27,893	25,551
April	.....	15,588	14,659	17,865
May	.....	11,197	8,686	16,001
June	.....	30,666	19,385	26,492
Total for year...	.....	362,049	374,053	328,658

ALFALFA MEAL

All grades and grinds

We invite a trial order

Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co.
Home Office
Hagerman, New Mexico

ALFALFA MEAL

Fine ground for Poultry Mashes our specialty

THE DENVER ALFALFA MILLING & PRODUCTS CO., U. S. A.

Sales Offices for the Convenience of Eastern Buyers: Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Home Office: Lamar, Colo.

HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats
GROUND FEEDS
Straight Cars Mixed Cars
Operating HIAWATHA MILL



Standard for 35 Years

Because we have constantly improved our methods of manufacture over a period of 35 years, our Meat Feeds have the confidence and are in constant demand by Poultrymen and Feed Mixers everywhere.

DARLING & COMPANY
Dept. No. M Chicago, Ill.

FAIRMONT'S

Pure Flake Buttermilk

9 Large Plants
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Pure Raw Bone Feeding Meal

By J. W. POWLEY

Pure raw bone feeding meal is a white ground raw bone made only from the bones of cattle from the killing floors of the meat packing plants. Under normal conditions no sheep or hog bones are used. The bones are cooked in open vats for about 8 hours to free them from tissue, and are then thoroly dried, insuring a sterilized product. At this point, the bones are ground and screened into various sizes, bagged in 100 lb. net weight burlap bags, and are then ready for the feeder or feed mixer.

Good pure raw bone meal is guaranteed to have been thoroly sterilized and to have not less than 23 per cent protein, 48 per cent phosphate of lime, 3 per cent fat, and not over 2 per cent crude fiber. This product is the mineral element that goes with other feeds. The protein in it will supplement other proteins, but most feeders do not try to get a total protein ration from bone meal, the following being considered a good guide:

With the regular feed of horses should be added from 2 to 6 ounces of pure raw bone feeding meal per day for each horse. For calves, pure bone meal can constitute 2 per cent of the total weight of the concentrates, and for dairy cows and pregnant cows, the same percentage. For other cattle, slightly smaller amounts are sufficient.

Young pigs running in the open should be fed the meal in the proportion of about 2½ per cent of the total weight of the feed. The quantity for hogs should be increased to at least one part to 10 of the total weight of the ration fed. In most cases, feeding bone meal is more readily eaten when flavored with about 10 per cent of meat meal.

Sheep are kept in much better condition when small quantities of raw bone are added to the regular ration. It is usually more difficult to get sheep to eat mineral feeds than other animals, but there will be no difficulty in this respect, with tasteless and odorless raw bone meal.

No class of livestock responds so readily to bone as poultry. They demand larger amounts of calcium than other livestock and hence show greater gains from bone meal. For chicks there may be used 1 part of bone meal to every 7 parts of the other feeds, and to this, one-fourth of one part of charcoal may be added. Chicks multiply their original weight about 18 times in the first 10 weeks if the feeds contain the right proportion of the following minerals. For laying hens the same proportion may be used. For finishing for market, one part of bone meal to 10 parts of the other feeds, adding to this, the same amount of charcoal.

New Outfit for Applying Cold Molasses to Feedstuffs

The prevailing low price of molasses combined with its many feeding advantages makes its use in feedstuffs profitable for the feeder. However, to be of greatest value and meet the feeders' complete satisfaction, the feeds must be fresh, fragrant and sweet. This necessitates more local mixing.

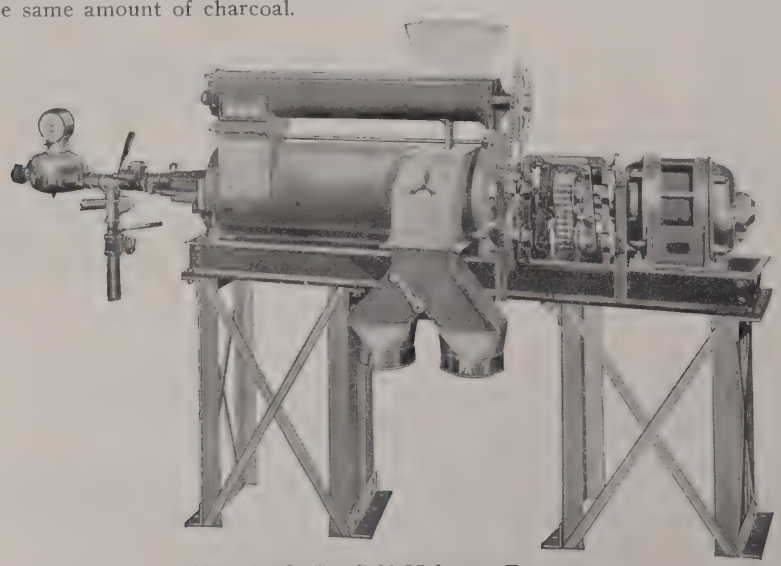
The New Monarch Coldmix Molasses Outfit was designed to meet the demand of feed millers and mixers for an outfit that would enable them to make the molasses feeds the trade was demanding with minimum labor, power and initial investment.

To do this it was necessary to eliminate the excessive friction heretofore thought necessary to work the syrup into the feeds. This is accomplished in the Monarch by an entirely new design of the beaters in the agitating or mixing unit. Special steel beater arms equipped with saw tooth wearing plates at the end serve a three-fold purpose. They throw a continual wall of feed between the incoming molasses and the side of the mixer; they thoroughly blend the molasses into the feed and keep the sweetened feed from caking or collecting on the side. The agitator rotates at high speed, thoroughly mixing the feedstuffs and syrup without generating friction heat. Feeds are cool when discharged and can be sacked without fear of hardening, because the molasses has not been heated in the application. The agitator rotates on two heavy duty ball bearings and turns freely.

Another feature of the Monarch Coldmix Outfit is the feeder and the variable speed control. Power is delivered to the variable speed from the agitator shaft and to the screw feeder through a roller chain drive from the variable speed. Accurate and positive control is easily and quickly secured to suit any mixture. Conveniently placed glass panels enable the operator to see the feed entering the agitator at all times and minimizes the possibility of running the molasses into the moving agitator before the feedstuffs.

The outfit is furnished complete with a pump unit, meter, pressure gauge, control valves and piping. It is built in three sizes with capacities of 2, 5 and 10 tons per hour, and equipped with motors or with pulleys for belt drive. Full details of this new outfit can be secured by writing to Sprout, Waldron & Co, Inc.

German trade leaders urge the abolition of the import duty on wheat, arguing that it is not advancing the price of native wheat.



New Outfit for Cold Molasses Process

AND NOW!
The Biggest Improvement in the History of Feed Mixing
The Haines Ribbon Feeder
(Patents Applied For)
As Standard Equipment on all
HAINES FEED MIXERS

The Haines Ribbon Feeder

Remarkable performance with surprising simplicity.

Eliminating 12 working parts together with their lubrication and upkeep yet providing faster and more efficient feeding than ever before.

Quiet in operation—never requiring adjustment or attention — yet providing lifetime service because there is nothing to wear out.

Offered as an exclusive Haines feature at no increase in cost to you.

Built in capacities of 40, 80 and 160 bushels. Furnished with charging hopper above or below floor level. Equipped with clutch pulley for belt drive or with electric motor for independent operation.

Write for Bulletin 22-GD

The Grain Machinery Co.
MARION, OHIO

The Price Cutter

Written agreements among different manufacturers or dealers, as to re-sale prices come under the ban of U. S. law. Verbal agreements, if they can be proven, fall into the same class.

This being true, the temptation to cut prices when business is slack, or when there is otherwise the possibility of making a good sale, is a very strong one. Furthermore, there is a temptation to cut prices on some one product, as a bait, or with the thought that a good profit can be made on the sale of something else, or on future sales of the same thing.

Fire sales; bankrupt sales, and going out of business sales are sometimes used as a cloak under which to hide the disposal of shoddy or shop-worn goods, and have no place in the merchandising program of the real merchant.

As to what is a fair price for any given product, that naturally depends upon numerous factors. Cost of purchase, or production is one of them. Replacement cost is another. Selling cost is still another.

Competition of possible substitutes is sometimes important, but competition from other dealers or other markets is frequently given much more consideration, although this should not (delivery charges excepted) be a factor at all, if it were not for the price cutter.

Keystone Butler recently stated that the price cutter is worse than a criminal and should be classified as a fool.

He not only pulls down the standing of his goods; he not only pulls down his competitors, he pulls down himself and his whole trade. He scuttles the ship in which he himself is afloat.

Nothing is so easy as to cut prices, and nothing is so hard as to get them back when once they have been pulled down.

Any child can throw a glass of water on the floor, but all the wisest scientists in the world can't pick that water up.

Who gets the benefit of price-cutting?

Nobody.

The man who sells makes no net profit, and the man who buys soon finds himself getting an inferior article.

No manufacturer can permanently keep up the standard of his goods if the price is persistently cut. Pretty soon he is compelled to use cheaper materials, and to cut down the wages of his workers.

The man who cuts prices puts up the sign: "This Way to the Junk Heap!"

He admits his own failure as a salesman. He admits he has been defeated according to the Marquis of Queensbury rules of business. He admits he cannot win by fighting fair.

He brands himself as a hitter below the belt.

If the business world were dominated by price-cutters there would be no business at all.

Price-cutting, in fact, is not a business any more than smallpox is health.

Whenever you see this sign on a price-cutter's place of business—"Going Out of Business"—you may be sure it is a lie. How can he go out of business when he never was in?

The Spread between Western Canada and Liverpool

E. A. Ursell, Fort William, Ont., statistician approximates the average charges between the producer in western Canada and the arrival at Liverpool docks per bushel of wheat at 34½c for the 1930 season.

Railway freight rate from average western point to Fort William-Port Arthur terminal elevators is 13½c.

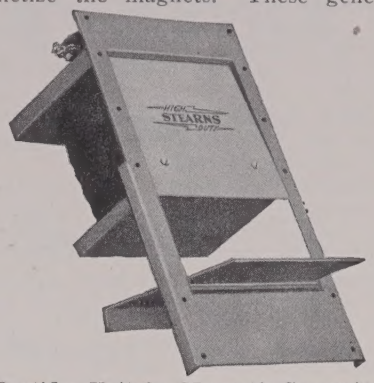
Lake freight rate from Fort William-Port Arthur to Montreal costs approximately 8½c.

Total charges for all services between producer and f. o. b. steamer at Montreal per bushel of wheat 30c.

Approximate average cost of freight and insurance Montreal to Liverpool 1930 season per bushel of wheat 4½c.

Rectifier Unit for Magnetic Separators

Heretofore, all magnetic separators, which are installed in spout or feed table and remove tramp iron automatically before it reaches the milling machinery, had to be equipped with generator sets to convert alternating into direct current. The continuous or direct current is necessary to magnetize the magnets. These generator



Rectifier Unit for Magnetic Separator

sets added considerably to the cost of a magnetic separator installation and also involved considerable installation difficulties.

With Stearns Type B Separators this disadvantage has been overcome by a simple rectifier unit which eliminates generators and utilizes A. C. directly for operation of the separator. The rectifier unit, adapted to the purpose by Stearns Magnetic engineers, now makes it possible simply to plug Stearns Type B Magnetic Separators directly into any handy A. C. outlet. They are suited to grinder, pulverizer, attrition mill, hammer mill or other milling machinery which must be protected against tramp iron.

Stearns Type B Separators are a product of the Magnetic Mfg. Co., which will furnish additional information on application.

CONFIRMATION BLANKS

Simple—Complete—Safe

To avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign original and duplicate and send to customer. He signs and returns one.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

Use of these confirmations makes for safer business and surer profits. Spaces provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 90c at Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO

Coal Sales Book For Retail Coal Dealers

It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

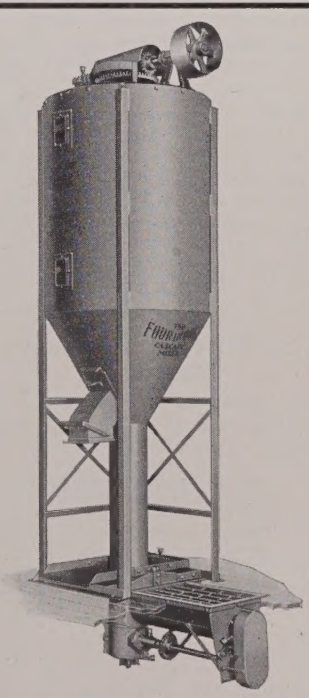
It contains spaces for 10,000 truck loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger Folio, Buyer, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Kind, Price, Amount, Cash, Charge.

This book is 10½x15¾ inches and contains 200 numbered pages of linen ledger paper. Well bound with black cloth, and red keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs.

Order Form 44 Improved. **Price, $4.00** at Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

"Cascade" 4-in-1 Feed Mixer



1000 lb. and 2000 lb. batches

Loads, mixes, sacks and packs

Nothing to do except remove crating, stand the machine in position, bolt it to floor, and apply the drive belt.

Send for Catalog No. 123-GD

S. HOWES CO., INC.
INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

Chicago Feedstuffs

There has been some increase recently in the price asked for some feeds, but the demand generally is light, due to lack of farm cash, to slow demand due to low return for what the feeders produce, and to fewer cattle, chickens, etc., being fed.

Wheat By-Products. Demand is slow, the movement mostly being in mixed carloads. Standard bran is quoted nominally at $20.00; standard middlings at the same price; flour middlings at $21.00 and red dog at $21.50.

Hominy Feeds. Not much demand, but supplies are limited. Yellow is quoted at $23.00 and white at $22.00.

Reground Oat Feed. The demand is light although prices are low. Current quotations for both unground and reground oat feed are $8.00 per ton, prompt shipment.

Linseed Oil Meal. Adequate supplies to meet all demands have held prices within rather narrow limits. Quotations for 34 per cent meal, in carlots, for immediate shipment are $31.00 per ton.

Brewers' Grains. Output is small and demand is light. Quotations, sacked basis, are $17.50, for prompt shipment.

Cottonseed Meal. Demand is quiet in this market, many feeders apparently using soybeans or soybean meal as a substitute. Forty-one per cent meal is now quoted at $30.50 for April and May shipment.

Gluten Feed. The market is fair, although nothing specially to brag about as the season of good pastures is rapidly approaching. Gluten feed in bulk is quoted at $24.00, and sacked, at $25.80, while gluten meal is quoted at $27.80, April and May delivery.

Packers Products. Demand for most of the packers products is just fair but there is no heavy accumulation of stocks and prices are expected to remain steady. Poultry bone meal is quoted at $35.00 c.l and $40.00 lcl; digester tankage at $40.00 and $45.00, and meat scrap quotations are the same.

Soy Bean Meal. There are liberal supplies and demand is light. Spot price for 40 per cent protein is $32.00.

Dried Milk. A lessened demand for fresh milk and butter has caused some accumulation of the dried milk and prices are correspondingly low. There is a steady though seasonal growth for these dried milks, however, and accumulations cannot become very burdensome. Dried skim milk in l.c.l. quantities is quoted at $3.75 and dried butter milk at $4.35, both prices being delivered ones in central territory.

Feedstuff Prices at Representative Markets

Feedstuff prices at the markets named, were quoted by the U. S. D. A., as of Apr. 18, as follows:

Market	Linseed Meal 34% Protein	Cotton-seed Meal 43% Protein	No. 1 Alfalfa Meal Medium Ground	Gluten Feed	Soy-bean Meal
Minneapolis	$31.50	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....
Buffalo	32.50	33.50	.....	29.70	.....
Philadelphia	36.25	35.00	.....	32.00	39.00
Boston	37.25	36.00	.....	32.95	.....
Cincinnati	34.50	32.00	28.50	28.70	34.00
Kansas City	34.80	31.40	21.00	25.80	32.40
Memphis	.....	.....	26.00	24.00	.....	33.50

That Canada has overstayed her market is now painfully evident, and the penalty will be an excessive carry-over. She had one beautiful chance in the Argentine delayed movement, and another in the fatuous price pegging tactics in this country. Neglected both and now Argentina is underselling every country but Russia, and our hard wheat, which runs the Canadian spring a close second, is on tap in every foreign market.—*Bennett's News.*

Books Received

WHEAT. The position of California as a wheat producing state, distribution of wheat acreage, type of wheat grown, disposition of the supply, prices at San Francisco and their relation to Portland and Liverpool prices, are covered in the 34-page paper by E. W. Braun of the University of California, as Bulletin 502, Berkeley, Cal.

RED SQUILL Poison for Rats. Drying red-squill bulbs under controlled temperature conditions, makes it possible to produce a powder that is uniformly poisonous. The powder, altho effective in destroying rats, does not seriously endanger other animal life. The first of the commercial red-squill powders was placed on the American market in 1926, and in five years these products have taken a leading place among rat poisons. A new leaflet summarizes in popular form the technical bulletin and gives directions for preparing and exposing red-squill baits for rat control. As a test, one of the authors of the leaflet swallowed 15 grains of a toxic red-squill powder with no apparent harm, and later took 40 grains, which caused nausea and vomiting within 15 minutes, but no other effect. "Red-squill powder when mixed with food in the concentration recommended for rat control is not likely," it is stated, "to cause serious harm to farm animals in good health. It is possible that the irritant may cause death under certain conditions; so far as possible, therefore, red-squill baits for rats should be kept out of reach of other animals." Copies of Leaflet 65-L, just published, may be obtained free on request to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and copies of the longer report, Technical Bulletin 134-T, may be purchased for 10 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

SPECULATION NOT RESPONSIBLE for the Low Price of Wheat.—There is a widespread belief that in one way or another speculation, notably short selling, has been responsible for the recent and current low price of wheat in the United States. The latest issue of "Wheat Studies, Speculation, Short Selling, and the Price of Wheat," by Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, examines the validity of this belief, and finds that the inference that speculative short selling has operated significantly in a downward direction during recent years is not tenable. The outstanding effect of speculative operations on the American grain exchanges during 1928-29 to 1930-31, when the markets were free, has been to raise the domestic price of wheat and to restrain exports. The net effect of trading in wheat futures by the Stabilization Corporation, a subsidiary of the Federal Farm Board, was to put the price of American basis wheat above export parity. This effect is generally recognized. "If it is reasonable," says the author, "to ascribe a relatively high position of the American price to futures buying by the Stabilization Corporation, then it is reasonable, when the position occurs without the Stabilization Corporation, to ascribe it to futures trading or speculation. The outstanding criterion by which the net effect of futures trading may be judged—a criterion both proponents and opponents in wheat futures have tended to overlook—is the relation of the American price to the world price." A detailed study of futures prices and of the spread between the Chicago and the Liverpool wheat prices for the crop years 1928-29 to 1930-31 is illustrated with charts, which show clearly that Chicago futures have stood high in relation to Liverpool futures before and apart from operations undertaken by the Stabilization Corporation. An Appendix covers the interesting and illuminating episode of Russian short selling on the Chicago Board of Trade on Sept. 9-11, 1930.

CONSTRUCTION OF COUNTRY ELEVATORS gives recommended practices in country elevator construction from the standpoint of fire insurance companies, emphasis being placed on elevator legs and head drives, the power plant and the office stove. Hints are given on the choice and placing of machinery, cleaners and grinders. For those desiring more detail special booklets have been prepared on "Electrical Code," "Electrical Installation," "Anti-Friction Bearings," "Cob Burners," "Dust Houses," "Internal Combustion Engines," "Filling Stations," "Lightning Protection," "Heating," "Installation of Attrition and Hammer Mills," "Tramp Iron in Feeds," and "Fumigation," any of which, as well as the latest on Construction of Country Elevators, will be sent free of charge to readers of the Journal on application to the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Chicago, Ill.

Apprehension as to what the Farm Board will do with the wheat that its subsidiaries have accumulated is evidenced by the unwillingness of cash buyers and speculators alike to enter the market. This uncertainty breeds lack of confidence and nothing but a definite pledge from authority to make such a pledge that it will not be placed in competition with new wheat marketings will suffice to remove the menace of this uncertainty and enable trade to function upon a normal basis.—R. I. Mansfield, of Bartlett-Frazier Co.

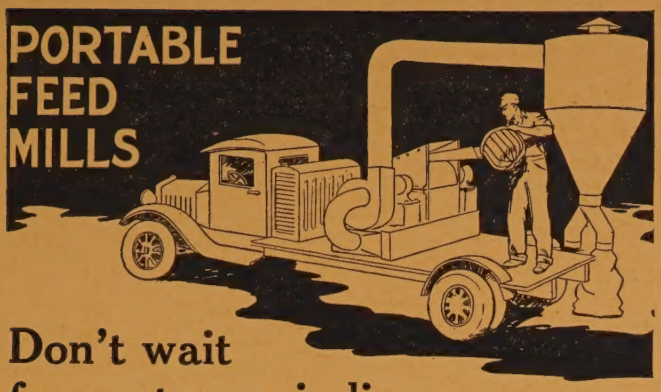
Misbranded Mineral Mixtures Under Ban

"When mineral mixtures are labeled as having power to increase egg, milk, and meat production above the level produced by normal, healthy poultry and other livestock, they are misbranded under the food and drugs act, if shipped in interstate commerce," Dr. H. E. Moskey, veterinarian, Federal Food and Drug Administration, declares. "Mineral mixtures are likewise misbranded if they are represented as preventives or treatments for infectious diseases of farm stock, or as preventives of maladies caused by worms, or as efficient worm expellers. The administration is instituting vigorous action to prevent interstate trade in such mislabeled products."

Doctor Moskey explains that certain minerals may be added to the feed of animals to make up for possible mineral deficiencies in the ordinary ration. "The addition of minerals to the feed, however, can not truthfully be said to be effective in creating a resistance against contagious or infectious diseases," he states, "nor is there sound reason to be believe that such use of minerals is effective in the treatment of these diseases. Some manufacturers claim that their mineral mixtures prevent or control worm infestation of poultry and other animals, but no scientific authority supports these assertions.

"The restoration of a proper mineral balance in the ration, through the addition of certain mineral elements, may result in normal egg, milk, or meat production when decreased yields are due to a lack of minerals in the feed," Doctor Moskey adds. "Decreased yields, however, may be due to many other factors. Claims that the use of minerals will stimulate the quantities of milk, eggs, and meat produced create an erroneous impression in the mind of the buyer."

The Federal Food and Drug Administration can, under the law, exercise control only over claims made on the labels of, or in circulars accompanying, food and drugs shipped in interstate commerce. Doctor Moskey pointed out that legal control does not extend to curative and preventive claims for mineral mixtures made in outside advertising—on billboards, in newspapers, farm papers, and other periodicals—and suggested that the prospective buyer compare these with the necessarily more conservative statements printed on the labels themselves.



Don't wait for custom grinding business — go after it

Williams makes it still easier now to get custom feed grinding business. With the portable outfit shown you can drive right up to the feeder's grain bin, grind and sack his feed and do it even cheaper than with a stationary plant. The Portable outfit added to your present grinding equipment will increase your feed grinding profits, as well as protect your present investment, by discouraging new grinders from coming into your community. Sold with or without truck.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
721 Montgomery St., St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago 37 W. Van Buren St. — New York 15 Park Row — San Francisco 337 Rialto Bldg.

Williams
PATENT CRUSHERS GRINDERS SHREDDERS

DEPENDABLE
QUALITY • SERVICE
RED W. BRAND
Digester Tankage
Meat Scraps
Bone Meal

WILSON & CO.
CHICAGO

Truck Loads to Bushels

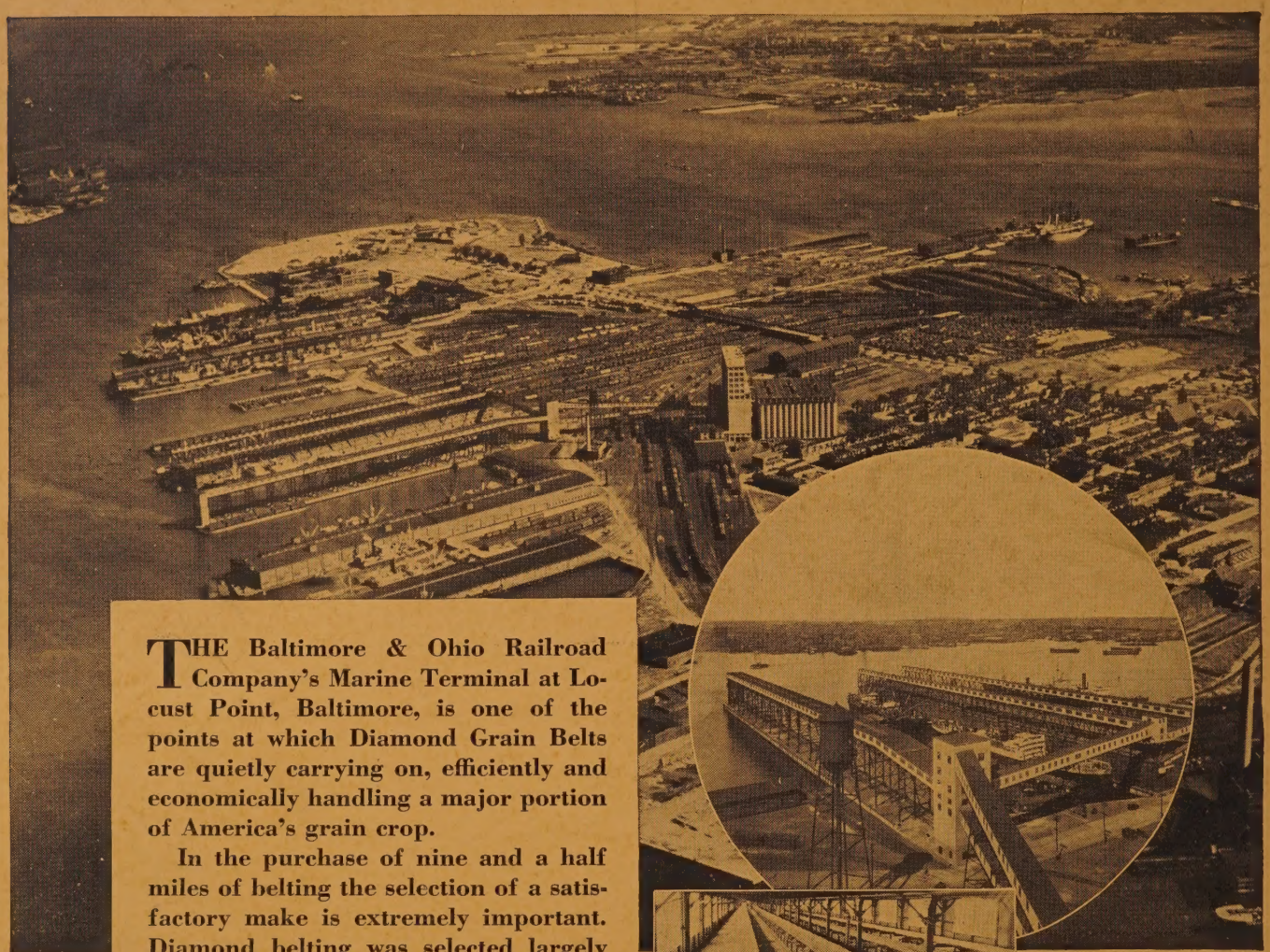
Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-lb. breaks. Just the thing for quickly reducing truck loads.

Printed from large, clear type conveniently arranged on both sides of six cards, size $10\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{3}{4}$ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, $1.50. Order 3275 Extended.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

at a World-famous Marine Terminal

. . . DIAMOND GRAIN BELTS

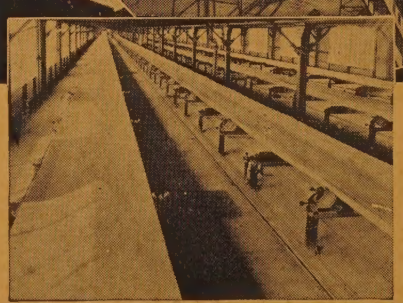


THE Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Marine Terminal at Locust Point, Baltimore, is one of the points at which Diamond Grain Belts are quietly carrying on, efficiently and economically handling a major portion of America's grain crop.

In the purchase of nine and a half miles of belting the selection of a satisfactory make is extremely important. Diamond belting was selected largely because it had already received approval from the industry's shrewdest buyers, and past experience had proved the wisdom of their choice.

Fabric for Diamond Grain Belts must pass rigid tests . . . the aging quality of the rubber compounds is being constantly improved through extensive laboratory research. . . . Thoroughly modern equipment is utilized for laying, stretching and vulcanizing . . . and workmanship, of course, is expert throughout.

For detailed information, write our nearest branch office.



At top—B. & O. Railroad Marine Terminal, Locust Point, Baltimore. Elevator designed by John S. Metcalf Co., L. A. Stinson, Consulting Engineer; erected by M. A. Long Company. In circle—Three of the piers in which Diamond Grain Belts are installed. At left—Interior of shipping gallery, showing four Diamond belts, each 42" wide.

THE rubber in Diamond Grain Belts renders them impervious to moisture. They do not shrink and stretch due to atmospheric changes. The rubber also protects the fabric, enabling the belt to stand up under continuous heavy service. For transmission belt needs in elevator and mill, our Indian Red is most successful—being used by some of the largest mills in the United States. Pamphlet upon request.

THE DIAMOND RUBBER COMPANY, INC.

AKRON, OHIO

TRADE MARK

Distributors in principal cities. Branches at Akron, Atlanta, Kansas City, New York, Philadelphia, Dallas, Chicago, Los Angeles, Seattle, San Francisco